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號陸拾百伍仟壹萬式第

日捌廿月伍年卯丁

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 27th, 1927.

壹拜禮

日柒廿月陸年七廿百九仟壹英

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.48
Yanmahi ...Dep.	6.45	8.08	9.24	10.18	12.11	1.24	2.46	3.09	4.46	5.57
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	8.10	9.26	10.20	12.13	1.26	2.48	3.11	4.48	5.59
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	8.14	9.30	10.24	12.17	1.30	2.52	3.15	4.52	6.03
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.16	8.19	9.35	10.29	12.22	1.35	2.57	3.20	4.57	6.08
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	8.30	9.46	10.40	12.33	1.46	3.08	3.31	5.08	6.19
Shungshui ...Dep.	7.38	8.41	9.57	10.51	12.44	1.57	3.19	3.42	5.19	6.30
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.48	8.51	10.07	11.01	12.54	2.07	3.29	3.52	5.29	6.40
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.58	9.01	10.17	11.11	13.04	2.17	3.39	4.02	5.39	6.50
Canton ...Arr.	8.13	9.16	10.32	11.26	13.19	2.32	3.54	4.17	5.54	7.05

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	8.48	9.15	10.18	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00
Shatin ...Arr.	8.40	9.43	10.10	11.13	12.57	2.10	3.32	3.55

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., HONG KONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.

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	FRIDAY, 1st JULY.	MACAO TO HONG KONG.
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"	
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	3.00 P.M. "SUI AN"	
	SATURDAY, 2nd JULY.	MACAO TO HONG KONG.
8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"	
3.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	2.00 P.M. "SUI AN"	
	SUNDAY, 3rd JULY (MACAO RACES).	MACAO TO HONG KONG.
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	8.00 P.M. "SUI AN"	
10.00 A.M. "TAISHAN"	6.00 P.M. "TAISHAN"	
	MONDAY, 4th JULY.	MACAO TO HONG KONG.
8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"	
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	2.00 P.M. "SUI AN"	

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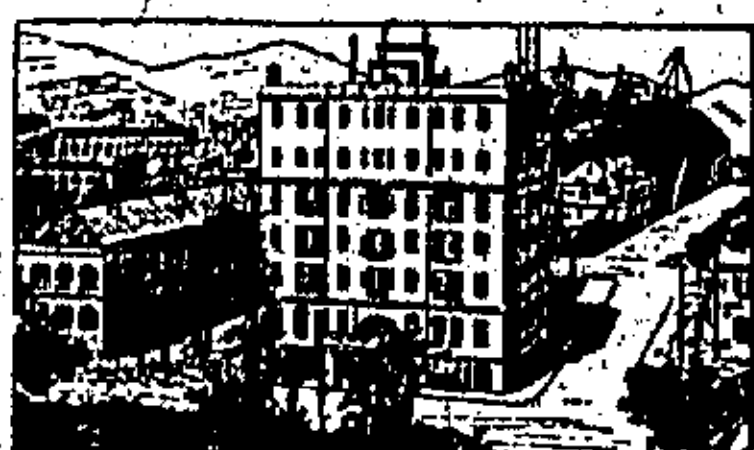
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Our London Letter.

SOCIALIST STUPIDITY.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA: SOME FACTS.

THE VOTES FOR WOMEN CONTROVERSY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 20th.
A great deal has been said about loss of trade with Russia because Britain has cleared out the Soviet Trade Delegation. But the loss is largely a bogey, eagerly used by the Socialists, and by Mr. Lloyd George, for want of something else to say. The facts are worth stating on the authority of Mr. George Terrell, President of the National Union of Manufacturers, who writes:
"1.—The Soviet Government and Arcos are selling to us £3 worth of Russian goods for every £1 of British goods they purchase. Consequently the balance of trade and benefit is entirely against us.
"2.—The total loss of Russian trade for a whole year will not equal the loss we suffered in three days of the General Strike.
"3.—The loss of our China trade, brought about by the Soviet, meant infinitely more to us than the Russian trade. The total volume of trade with Russia last year was about £20,000,000."

Arcos British Staff.
About 200 British subjects, I learn, have been employed in the Arcos offices, including a certain number of half-Russian parentage. Some of those with a good knowledge of the Russian language have held important, well-paid posts, which they will naturally be sorry to leave, though many of them hope to turn their experience to account by joining banking or mercantile firms with interests in Eastern Europe.

It is understood that some have received invitations to take up appointments in Russia, but I have not heard of any acceptance. On the contrary it is known that they are sorry to leave London, where they have had greater freedom and infinitely more pleasure than is possible in Russia to-day. Many have established social connections here. They seem to feel that a return to Russia will mean less pay, far less freedom, and altogether a far more drab and dreary existence.

An Unpleasant Incident.
The Socialists are so infatuated with the "Reds" of Russia that in spite of the exposure of Soviet treachery and cunning we have had this week a group of extremists, including about a dozen M.P.s, acting the part of hosts to that particularly obnoxious mischief maker, Mr. Rosenberg, and other prominent agents from Moscow, to a farewell luncheon at the House of Commons. The fact that they had been duped has not apparently penetrated their intelligence, and they were anxious to show their friendship and good-will. In bare justice to the moderate men of the Labour party it should be said that they were unaware of this gathering until after it had taken place.

What is specially objectionable is that the luncheon was given in one of the dining rooms at the House of Commons. Speeches were made, but what was said is a close secret as the doors were most carefully guarded. It is curious to note that people of this turn of mind seem born to secrecy; it is like the breath of their nostrils. Opinion both at Westminster and outside is much incensed over this luncheon party, and the Socialists know it. But it pleases them rather than otherwise. They say that their party was merely a return of hospitality for the entertainment they had when they have been to Russia. This explanation is not, however, accepted. The fact is that they desired to flout Parliament in the only way open to them, and so they brought within the walls of the Palace of Westminster leading Soviet representatives, who were turned out of this country as undesirable by the vote of Parliament itself. It was sheer effrontery, and shows the temper of the Socialists who are bolder, and know it, and are mad with rage.

Votes For Women.

Mr. Baldwin made it plain in a speech at the Albert Hall this week that he means to keep his election promise to give votes to women, but his reply to this is that as men have had the vote at 21 it is impolitic to alter the age. However, it is a matter, he said, for Parliament to decide.—H.B.

GHOSTS OF THE PAST.

MISS BONDFIELD RECALLS A RACE OF ORATORS.

COMMONS RHETORIC.

[BY LESLIE HORN-BELISHA, M.P.]

[Major L. Horn-Belisha, Liberal M.P. for Plymouth, has been writing some very vivid pen pictures of scenes in the Commons. We reprint this excellent study of Miss Margaret Bondfield M.P., one of the ablest women in England's public life.]

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, accompanied by his red carnation, distracted, by his arrival, a debate whose commencement had been retarded by Mr. Baldwin's long statement on the Arcos raid.

I will only say that his reception was genuine on both sides of the House. Mr. Grotrian, the Conservative member for Hull, thoughtfully paused in his speech to make an apposite reference to the situation.
Now for the worst efforts of the day. Miss Margaret Bondfield, assisted by her longnet, made a platform oration. She has the manner of the rhetorician—the voice which rises and falls like the ocean tide, a gesture which consists in the complete turning of the body, a look which is knowing when she appeals to her supporters for applause.

Manners Of Generations.

It is curious how mannerisms become common to a profession. I saw in Miss Bondfield generations of previous speakers. There, as she began, was Lord Balfour. The difference consisted in this only: Instead of the hands resting on lapels, they gripped either side of the aperture of her blouse. In her hand-clapping and in her swaying, in her beating of the box, and her pausing after rhetorical questions she recalled a whole race of orators.

The Legal Touch.

It was interesting to contrast two Socialist back-bench lawyers, both men who, in the midst of Parliamentary duty, have taken to the Bar. Mr. Short has been called for three or four years now, and he has adopted all the externals of the Inns of Court. That is to say, he is invariably black-coated and peaked-collared. He is small and stocky in stature, and he addresses the House as if it were jury. When he sits down one expects to hear the Chairman say: "Gentlemen, consider your verdict."

Mr. Oliver, on the other hand, who was only "called" the other day, has not quite acquired this method. He is a trifle hesitant, but always smiling and courteous. One likes him; he is so exasperatingly fair. You look at his sweep of grey hair and you are surprised not only to reflect that he was only recently working in the shops of the Rolls Royce Company, but that he is not yet forty years of age. Sir John Simon, who is so much in disfavour with the Socialists at the moment, gave him a helping hand.

women at 21, although this will put the female majority in a majority in the nation. As I have previously pointed out, the proposal has caused misgiving in the country generally, and more especially among Conservatives.

The Prime Minister cited in support of his proposal the names of previous Prime Ministers who at one time or another declared themselves in favour of votes for women, including Lords Betsworth, Salisbury and Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law, all of whom belonged to the Conservative party. He himself has qualms about his decision, and he pointed out that although women frequently fall short in logic they are rarely wrong in intuition.

He also mentioned that many considered that 25 ought to be the minimum age for both men and women, but his reply to this is that as men have had the vote at 21 it is impolitic to alter the age. However, it is a matter, he said, for Parliament to decide.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
University Union Picnic, to Big Wave Bay. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.30 p.m.
Dinner Dancers, at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant and Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
H.K. Police Reserve: Meeting to form a British Company, C.S.P.'s Office, 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Flag Lieutenant."
World Theatre: "The Pony Express."

Tuesday.

Sanitary Board, meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m. and Lee Gardens, 5.30 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. moonlight bathing picnic, Island Bay Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dancers, at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant and Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Whole Town's Talking."
World Theatre: "Partner's Again."
Star Theatre: "Man and Maid."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Kaituma Maru), 10.30 a.m.; Canada and U.S.A., etc., Europe via Victoria, B.C. and via Siberia (President McKinley), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

6th Ordinary yearly meeting Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., Queen's Theatre, noon.
Extraordinary General Meeting Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., Queen's Theatre, 12.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Lantern Lecture on "Our Secret Enemies," by Dr. Osman at St. Peter's Young Men's Club, 5.30 p.m.
Dinner Dancers, at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant and King Edward Hotel.
Queen's Theatre: "The Whole Town's Talking."
World Theatre: "Partner's Again."
Star Theatre: "Man and Maid."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Sarpedon), 10.30 a.m.

Thursday.

Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and Lee Gardens, 5.30 p.m.
Dinner Dancers, at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Restaurant and Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "In the Name of Love."
World Theatre: "Prisoners of the Storm."
Star Theatre: "East Lynne."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatun (Tilawa).

Friday.

Dominion Day, Canada.
Mohammedan Year 1346 begins.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dancers, at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and Lane, Crawford's Restaurant.
Queen's Theatre: "In the Name of Love."
World Theatre: "Prisoners of the Storm."
Star Theatre: "East Lynne."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia and New Zealand, etc. (St. Albans), noon.

Saturday.

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: K.C.C. v. C.C.C.; O.S.C.C. v. Police R.C.; K.B.G.C. v. K.D.R.C. Division II: C.C.C. v. Club de Recreio; East Point R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; O.S.C.C. v. Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club; K.B.G.C. v. K.C.C.
Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: C.C.C. v. H.K.C.C.; C.R.C. v. Nippon Club; K.C.C. v. University; H.E.s v. U.S.R.C.; S.C.A.A. v. M.B.K. "C" Division: H.K.C.C. v. N.A.O.C.; C.R.C. v. C.C.C.; Netherlands T.C. v. K.C.C.; Tai Koo R.C. v. S.C.A.A.
H.K. Baseball League: Philippines v. Japanese, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic.

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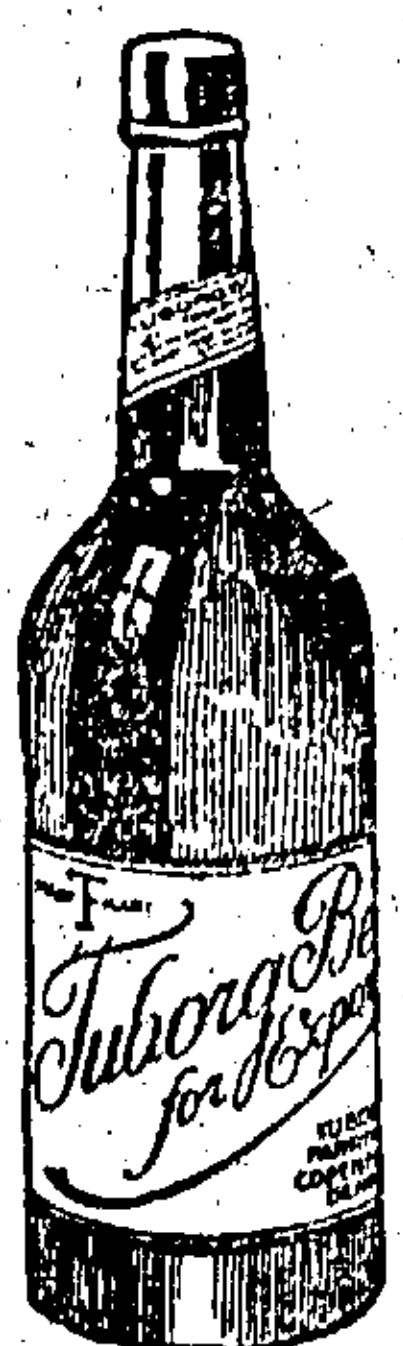
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THE LOOTING OF HAICHOW,

BEGUN BY SUN CHUAN FANG'S
MEN AND COMPLETED BY
SOUTHERNERS.

THE PROPOSED JAPANESE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

TSINGTAO, June 15th.
Definite details of the reported sack of the cities in the Haichow District of northeastern Kiangsu are still difficult to obtain. Probably 2,000 soldiers of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang have arrived at this port, some by steamers and some by junk. The former have been landed but permission late yesterday evening had not been given for the latter to disembark. They were still anchored only a few yards from the shore in the Little Harbour. They still have their arms and I could make out at least one field gun in the jumble of baggage on the junk decks. Some few who came ashore on necessary business were questioned but all professed the profoundest ignorance of anything but perfect peace and quiet in Kiangsu, proving pretty well that they, if not actually participants in the riot or loot or whatever it was, were well informed of all its particulars.

Looters On Japanese Steamer.

The story gleaned from Japanese refugees bears certain earmarks of accuracy. In the first place they say that the steamer that brought them out had been warned not to land but seeing there were no other vessels in sight and hoping to secure all the business of the day ventured to cast anchor—and suffered heavily. The Japanese residents made their way to this vessel, but they could not get away before they were set upon, maltreated and robbed clean. Even the captain and crew of the steamer *Kokai* were not exempt from such treatment and were thoroughly looted of all their possessions—money, bedding, watches, everything. With the exception of a few bruises none were seriously hurt.

Their story is that the loot was begun by the soldiers of Sun Chuan-fang, but before it had progressed very far the Southern soldiers arrived on the scene and after Sun's men were forced out, the Southerners completed the loot with systematic thoroughness.

Fate Of Mission Properties.

Nothing can be learned of the fate of the large settlement of the Salt Gabelle in Panpu and the Presbyterian Mission properties in Haichow, Sinpu and Panpu. [As neither postal nor telegraphic services are open none of the Chinese in charge at any of these places have been able to get a report through.]

The members of the Hsuehfu Presbyterian Mission taking refuge here have just learned by several letters that the Southern soldiers have taken possession of their property and have actually occupied about half of the compounds situated inside the Hsuehfu West Gate. The Boys' School and the residences of Dr. McFadyen and Mr. Armstrong have been taken, and partially looted.

North And South Contrasted.

One would hesitate to describe the Shantung soldiers as virtuous, but it should be known by all that although the latter have had enormous forces in Hsuehfu for long periods at a time, and although they departed several times in the greatest confusion, not one offence against either the persons or the property of the Missions there has been charged against them.

The same held true of Sun Chuan-fang's occupation. On one occasion for a short while the soldiers did make use of the playground of the Boys' School for their drill and camp, but after what we have endured at Southern hands this infringement is too light to even be worthy of mention.

A wire from Kaifeng also announced briefly the occupancy of the school of the Baptist Mission there, so it may be inferred that the Red line is advanced fully as far as the Lunghai Railway for the whole of its length.—*North China Daily News.*

THINGS WORSE AT HANKOW.

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HANKOW, June 15th.

General Yang Sen has returned to Ichang, where according to Chinese sources large reinforcements are arriving for him.

It appears that General Hsin Tao-yin and his troops are holding the line from Huangshihkang to Tungshan, and it is rumoured that Chiang Kai-shek's troops have arrived at Tuanfang, and to meet this opposition many of the troops which have been operating against Yang Sen are being called back as fast as possible in order to stem the advance from southeast Hupeh, which is now becoming serious. It seems likely that once the pressure has been taken off Yang Sen he may probably try to worm his way back again.

According to the British wireless, General Yang Sen's secretary went on board H.M.S. *Scarb* at Shasi to try and ascertain the whereabouts of Chiang Kai-shek.

To-day has been declared a holiday by the Labour Unions to celebrate the Honan victories and welcome back Generals Chang Fa-kuei, commander of the 4th (Iron) Army and Tang Seng-chi, the former general being given great prominence in the local papers.

Celebrations Spoiled By Rain.

The celebrations include processions and large open air mass meetings with the usual speeches, but as it has solidly rained all day it has not met with much success.

There are signs and indications that we may again be subjected to another display of communistic activities and propaganda against foreigners and capital through the present approach of Chiang Kai-shek's troops from southeast Hupeh that the Communists, if they are to go, mean to make as much trouble as they can, and also for the reason to keep labour quiet with something to think about, and keep their attention off the present scarcity of rice, general stoppage of business, and the depreciated currency. Rice now costs \$25 per picul against prices in normal times of \$10 to \$12 per picul. Central Bank notes to-day stand at 38 per cent. discount for remittances to Shanghai.

Feng And Tang Seng Chi.

June 16th.
We hear from down river that Chiang Kai-shek has commandeered several China Merchants' and Sun Peh river steamers for the conveyance of troops from Nanking to Anking.

Further information still points to the fact that Feng Yu-hsiang would have nothing to do with Tang Seng-chi and his men, and declared they must all leave Honan.

Comrade Borodin is still sick and more or less confined to bed with malaria and a sprained wrist. We hear that he is very depressed and of a low morale, which has no doubt been brought about by the hopeless position of his party, and also that if he had only been able to go north to the Chengchow Conference, he might with his influence and speaking for Russia have made better and more substantial arrangements with Feng Yu-hsiang.

The farmers' unions in Hunan have lost very considerable headway, chiefly through not being armed, and the soldiers are again in the ascendancy and have put down labour in the Pinghsiang coal district and the mining district of Yiyang.

Rice Stocks Running Low.

The rice situation in Wuhan seems daily to be getting more and more critical, what with being boycotted by Wuhu and Kiangsu, and very little rice coming from Hunan, it is stated that the present stocks in Hankow will not last more than 10 days. Chinese officials have interviewed the shipping companies, begging them to ship rice to Hankow. If the situation is not relieved, there is no doubt that we shall have rioting and trouble amongst the poorer classes here.

At yesterday's mass meeting two Chinese were found to have bombs concealed on them but they were arrested before any damage was done, and as this is known amongst the local Chinese we feel that mass meetings may not be so popular in future.—*North China Daily News.*

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 25th, 1927.	
R.K. Bank	\$1,000 buy, 1,070 sel.
Do, London	\$216 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$220 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & M.	\$207 nom.
Do, C.	\$137 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$237 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$238 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$230 sel.
China Underwriters	\$230 nom.
North China Ins.	\$143 buy.
Union Insurance	\$237 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$240 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$200 sel.
Douglases	\$214 buy.
Steamboats	\$222 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$110 nom.
Indo-Chinese (Steam)	\$30 nom.
Do, (Def.)	\$50 sel.
Shell Transports	\$25 nom.
Star Ferries	\$24 nom.
Waterboats	\$16 buy.
China Sugars	\$18 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$32 nom.
Benguet	\$170 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$40 buy.
Langkats (combined)	\$18, 204 buy.
Do, (single)	\$18, 204 buy.
Do, (single)	\$18, 204 buy.
Shan. Exploration	\$18, 204 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$18, 204 buy.
Renta	\$4 nom.
Troch Mines	\$193 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$2 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$18 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
Hongkew	\$18, 204 buy.
New Engineering	\$18, 204 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$18, 204 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$18, 204 buy.
H.K. Lands	\$554 buy, 553 sel.
Hong Kong Realty	\$30 sel.
H.K. Turfists	\$12 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$12 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$38 nom.
Mural Lands	\$18 nom.
Evo Cottons	\$18, 204 sel.
Oriental	\$18, 204 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$18, 204 buy.
Do, (new)	\$18, 204 buy.
China Buses	\$18, 204 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$4055 buy, 2030 sel.
Peak Trans (old)	\$18 sel.
Do, (new)	\$18 sel.
Singapore Tractors	\$18, 204 buy.
Taxis	\$18, 204 buy.
Amusements	\$21 nom.
Canton Ice	\$5 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$7, 72 sel.
Do, (old)	\$8, 80 nom.
Do, (new)	\$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	\$14 sel.
Do, (old)	\$102 nom.
Do, (new)	\$74 nom.
China Providents	\$44 buy.
Constructions	\$230 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$8 sel.
Der A Wings	\$8 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$22 buy, 22.40 sel.
Macao Electric	\$30 buy.
H.K. Mops (old)	\$18 nom.
Do, (new)	\$18 nom.
Lane Crawfords	\$7 sel.
Mackintoshes	\$18 nom.
Suteres	\$3 nom.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$11 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$8 nom.
Telephones	\$370 nom.
buy—bayers; sel—sellers; na—sales nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 25th, 1927.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1,111
Bank Bills, on demand	1/1 10/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/1 10/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,235
Credit, 4 months' sight	1,210
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	453
Credit, at 60 days' sight	40
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	133 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	33 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	33 1/2
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Credit, 30 days' sight	10 1/2
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On MANILA.—	
On SINGAPORE.—	
On BATAVIA.—	
On HAIKONG.—	
On BAIRON.—	
On BANGKOK.—	
On SOERABAYA, Bank's Buying rate	\$9.70
Gold LEAR, 100 fine, per cent.	26 1/16
Bar SILVER, per oz.	26 1/16

NEW ORCHESTRA'S SUCCESS.

AT LANE, CRAWFORD'S
RESTAURANT.

The talented orchestra of six musicians under the direction of Miss Violet Andrews made their first public appearance on Saturday night at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant.

The management is to be congratulated on having secured such accomplished musicians, and it is hoped that Hong Kong lovers of good music will show that the firm's enterprise is appreciated.

The musicians proved themselves equally skilful whether playing the latest dance tune or old favourites from the operas, etc. This orchestra will play every evening during dinner (Sundays excepted).

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To Shanghai, Tsingtau, Wei-Hai-Wei, Taku
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return to Hong Kong.

	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"	"AEneas"
	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.	10,068 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 22nd	Aug. 25th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	" 25th	" 28th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 27th	" 31st	" 6th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 29th	" 2nd	" 10th
Leave Tsingtau	" 30th	" 3rd	" 11th
Arrive Wei-haiwei	" 31st	" 4th	" 12th
Leave Wei-haiwei	" 1st	" 5th	" 13th
Arrive Chefoo	" 2nd	" 6th	" 14th
Leave Chefoo	" 3rd	" 7th	" 15th
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	" 4th	" 8th	" 16th
Leave Taku Bar	" 5th	" 9th	" 17th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 6th	" 10th	" 18th
Leave Chingwangtao	" 7th	" 11th	" 19th
Arrive Dairen	" 8th	" 12th	" 20th
Leave Dairen	" 9th	" 13th	" 21st
Arrive Taku Bar	" 10th	" 14th	" 22nd
Leave Taku Bar	" 11th	" 15th	" 23rd
Arrive Wei-haiwei	" 12th	" 16th	" 24th
Leave Wei-haiwei	" 13th	" 17th	" 25th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 14th	" 18th	" 26th
Leave Tsingtau	" 15th	" 19th	" 27th
Arrive Shanghai	" 16th	" 20th	" 28th
Leave Shanghai	" 17th	" 21st	" 29th
Arrive Hong Kong	" 18th	" 22nd	" 30th

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FOREIGN TROOPS IN TIENTSIN.

THE BORDER REGIMENT AND THE U.S. FORCES.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BUTLER.

TIENTSIN, June 10th.
Tientsin has taken on a new air of martial activity. At numbers of points in the British and ex-German concessions flying flags and posted sentries mark various headquarters where, a few days earlier, neither flags nor sentries were to be seen. Military motors and other vehicles pass back and forth on the business of establishing new billets, and strange officers pass in and out of the hotel lobbies.

Men, Guns, And Tanks.
The 6th Infantry Regiment of the U.S. Marines, with staff headquarters at the Court Hotel, has gone into camp, under canvas, on the bank of the ex-German Concession, while facing Woodrow Wilson Street on the same locality is the brown tent village which is the temporary home of the more interesting 10th Regiment of U. S. Marine artillery. This camp is conspicuous for the absence of any horses or pack animals, for all the batteries are headed by armoured caterpillar tractors, more powerful and altogether more effective than any animal gun team. And the 10th Artillery provides yet another treat for the curious in the fleet of tanks which support the field gun batteries—a pigmy brigade of Whippets not much larger than "Bebe Peugeot's" but for all that very deadly looking engines of war, with very business-like machine guns peeping out of the diminutive turrets.

These two regiments were the first of the northern expeditionary forces landed by the transport *Henderson* at Tongku, from where they were towed up the river in barges.

The Border Regiment.
A British transport carried the 2nd Battalion of the Border Regiment to Chinwangtao, and the first of them reached Tientsin by rail at 2.30 yesterday. Their arrival at this time was something of an event, and the railway station was thronged with foreigners eager for a first sight of these new defenders.

Efficiency And Discipline.
The whole thing was a beautiful example of systematic efficiency and discipline, and it was only a matter of minutes after the train had come to a stop that the whole railway premises had been cleared without a hitch in the proceedings and without least hurry or confusion.

There are now between 3,000 and 4,000 foreign defence forces in Tientsin, in addition to the regular garrison units stationed there under the 1900 Protocol. There is a good deal of speculation as to what may happen if and when the Southern forces may reach the city, but one thing at least is certain—there will be no repetition in Tientsin of what took place at Nanking or Hankow.

Protection Of American Lives.
During an interview with General Butler on May 8th, the General said:—"The American Marines are here to protect American lives—and we are going to do it. We have nothing in our instructions regarding the protection of the railway line to Peking as per treaty of 1900. Perhaps the 15th Regiment have. There was nothing with reference to treaty when Nanking was fired on and treaty will have nothing to do with whatever activity may be necessary in carrying out our instructions to see that American lives are protected absolutely. We will take any measures that may seem necessary."

The ex-German Concession is now under Chinese jurisdiction. The Nationalists have expressed displeasure that foreign troops should be sent to occupy even foreign settlements such as Shanghai. If they come to Tientsin they may feel more peeved at finding American troops in their own special area of the ex-German Concession, and what may follow may be interesting. But it is certain that Gen. Butler's men will never get out as long as there are American lives to protect there.—*North China Daily News.*

WHAT ARCOS IS.

TURNOVER OF 20 MILLIONS OR MORE.

THE RAIDED RUSSIAN AGENCY.

Arcos, Ltd., is short for the All-Russian Co-operative Society, Ltd., a company registered in Great Britain with a paid-up capital of £300,000, and the first trading organization established after the resumption of Anglo-Russian trading relations. Its name is somewhat of a misnomer, because it is a Government trading company, and not a distinctively co-operative organization under Government control.

Arcos, Ltd., was registered in 1920 with a capital of £300,000, which was subsequently increased to £1,000,000, of which £300,000 has been issued. It was formed to conduct the trading in this country on behalf of the Soviet Government, and also to act as agent in the British Isles for the Soviet Government. Apart from actual trading, it has dealt extensively in placing contracts and securing credits. In the scope of its trading Arcos has included practically every form of merchandise, including even precious stones. Its turnover in purchases and sales was from June, 1920, up to September, 1925, over £70,000,000 and last year was between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000. Its purchases in England are largely on credit. In fact, it was stated officially last year that credit to the extent of 70 per cent. of the value of orders placed had been given by British manufacturers for a period of one to two years.

Russian trade with Great Britain is now conducted by three types of organization—companies with Russian capital, of which Arcos is the chief, mixed companies mainly for special lines of trade, and co-operative organizations like the Centrosyus. In the first year after trading relations were resumed all the operations were conducted through Arcos. Later other specialized bodies came into existence, but the bulk of the transactions were still conducted through Arcos. In 1924-5, owing to the creation of these new selling bodies, like the Russian Oil Products, Limited, the share of Arcos in the total trade diminished, but it remains the chief purchasing organ of the Soviet Government, and the other bodies are closely connected with it. For example, there are in London (according to the Soviet Yearbook 18) representatives in London of various State departments and enterprises, the majority of whom do not conduct trade direct, but carry out all their purchases and sales through Arcos and similar organizations.

Scope Of Its Transactions.
The operations of Arcos have been wide. In 1921 it purchased its own steamers, later transferred to the Arcos Steamship Company. Out of the Arcos Banking Corporation, established in 1923, grew the Bank for Russian Trade. These ramifications make it difficult to state clearly the share of Arcos in the volume of Anglo-Russian trade. In 1920 it conducted all the operations; in 1922 it handled 90 per cent.; in 1924-5, the last year for which the Soviet Yearbook gives full figures, the London office of Arcos was responsible for 90 per cent. of the purchases and 29 per cent. of the sales made in this country. Thus, out of exports of £27,368,000 from Russia, Arcos sold £20,178,000 and the Arcos Timber Office £1,602,000. Out of imports of £23,482,000 Arcos bought £14,208,000. Its turnover was thus £20,386,000.

In 1924-5 the principal sales through Arcos were:—Butter, £229,000; eggs, £112,000; bristles, £243,000; horsehair, £41,000; furs, £2,080,000; flax, tow, hemp, etc., £1,050,000; timber, £1,602,000; manganese ore, £223,100; chemicals, £225,000; and "various goods," £1,372,000. In most of these articles the main trade is conducted through the special selling bodies. Arcos was the largest buyer of grain and flour (£1,989,000), furs (£22,000), rubber (£1,372,000), yarns (£1,298,319), hides and skins (£2,494,000), non-ferrous metals (£1,647,000), agricultural machinery (£161,000), automobiles and cycles (£356,128), other machinery (£1,518,000), chemicals (£1,296,000), piece goods (£391,000), other goods (£1,562,000). In all these branches Arcos conducted the overwhelming bulk of the trade.

As the whole of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union is directed by the Commissariat for Trade, administering a State monopoly of foreign trade, Arcos is extremely closely linked with the State machine. Its sales and purchases are controlled under the quota fixed by the Trade Commissariat. In form it is but one of the various companies formed, under Government sanction for the promotion of Anglo-Russian trade—limited liability companies, trading corporations, banking transport, and other organizations. The Trade Delegation of the Soviet Union in Great Britain regulates the work of these organizations, now fifty in number.—*Manchester Guardian.*

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LIST UP TO SATURDAY.

A Post Restant notification, issued on Saturday, gives the following information in regard to correspondence, etc., awaiting claimants:—
Cpl. A. R. Barlas, R.A.M.C., A. E. Barroso, E. Bolton, B. B. Brown, M. Burgess, Chan Kai Pool (s.a. *Donalear*), T. H. Cherry, Mr. Chew (s.a. *Silverpine*), J. T. Clayton (Marine Engineer), Mrs. Crockett, A. Dakanny, A. C. Davis, Madin, Delegado, May Dick, M. Duncan,

Joe. Edmunds, A. Emmanuel, F. Ewan, E. Feneck (s.a. *Duridale*), L. Finke, N. Gennaro, G. Le Grange, R. Greaves, Miss J. L. Groves, E. A. Hallaru, Miss N. Harry, E. L. Haynes, L. D. Henry, Lt. Col. A. G. Hill, E. F. Holmes, Dr. H. O. James, Mrs. H. James, Vernon P. Jepsen, Capt. T. M. Johnstone (s.a. *Keng Yuan*), A. R. Jones, P. F. F. Julian, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Khan Kalandar, J. B. Kemp, U. Kornitzer (Diamond dealer), J. O. Leary (s.a. *Modesta*), Miss C. Ledonne, E. Lyster, B. M. Magbire, N. G. Major, G. H. Mansley, Mrs. E. M. McArdle, Sir J. R. McDonald, D. W. McMiller, Y. Melnit, M. Mender, Miss L. Ogby, O. V. Prasloff, B. A. Rogers, J. M. C. Rouse, M. A. Sajson, C. Serverolio, L. Shuck, J. C. Single,

Mrs. A. Stredwick, A. J. Tassell, R. S. Thomas, V. Vladimirov, H. W. Walker, Woe Sing On (s.a. *Silverpine*), Y. O. Widmer, Walker Wilson, Miss M. M. Wright, Lombot Yeay, S. E. Young.
Unpaid correspondence:—Mrs. S. Erlanger (Repulse Bay Hotel), Mrs. D. Keith, Mrs. A. H. O'mara (c/o U.S. Ambassador), Rupert & John Sutton (s.a. *West Cajoot*).
Registered covers:—J. Chisney (c/o American Consul), Aram Emmanuel, Far Eastern Biography Co., J. M. Gutierrez, L. D. Henry, E. Lutowicz, T. Miller (s.a. *Yuan Yeng*), Nguyen-the-Dang, N. Y. Straits of Java Trading Co., B. Reid, Rouse-Lacordaire, Trang Ping, Yeoh Pao Tong.
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BANNING OF COERCIVE STRIKES.**PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY AND CONTROLLING LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.****INTIMIDATION AND VICTIMISATION TO BE PREVENTED.****SPECIAL MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED IN NEW LEGISLATION.****BRITISH TRADES UNION BILL TO BE FOLLOWED.**

The current *Government Gazette* contains the draft of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to declare and amend the law relating to illegal strikes, to amend the law relating to intimidation, and to branches of contracts for service in certain special cases, to promote the independence of trade unions established within the Colony, and for purposes connected with the aforesaid purposes. This Bill is to be introduced into the Legislative Council shortly.

The Bill is called for short, "The Illegal Strikes Ordinance," and it is based on the English Trade Union Bill.

The main object of this Ordinance is to arm the Colony against strikes, like the general strikes of 1922 and 1925, which are designed or calculated to coerce the Government by inflicting hardship upon the community. It is also intended to strengthen the law against intimidation, and to free Hong Kong trade unions from the risk of being dominated by organizations outside the Colony. It is based chiefly on the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Bill, which is at present being considered in the Imperial Parliament, and on certain sections in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875.

The definition of "strike" is copied from clause 8 (2) of the English Bill.

(a) "Strike" means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding, of any number of persons who are or have been employed, to continue to work or to accept employment.

(b) "Trade union" means any combination of persons employed, whether a temporary or a permanent combination, and whether a branch association or not, which has among its objects the regulation of the relations between employers and employees.

The definition of "trade union" gave rise to some difficulty, the English definitions being complicated by the legislative history of trade unions in England. The definition which has been adopted in the Ordinance is based on that in section 16 of the Trade Union Act Amendment Act, 1870, and 40 Vict. c. 22. In the peculiar circumstances of Hong Kong it has been considered unnecessary at present to follow that definition in its application to combinations of employers and to combinations for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business.

Strikes Illegal if Against the Community.

Section 3, which deals with illegal strikes, is based on clause 1 of the English Bill, altered in accordance with certain amendments which the Government propose to make in that clause.

Any strike is illegal if it has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged, and is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community or any substantial portion of the community; and it is further declared that it is illegal to commence, or to continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of, any such illegal strike.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 1 in the English Bill provides penalties of £10 or three months' imprisonment on summary conviction, and of two years' imprisonment on conviction on indictment. In the present Ordinance the penalties are all relegated to section 10 which provides simply for maximum penalties of \$500 and/or six months' imprisonment, to be imposed in all cases on summary conviction.

For the purpose of sub-section (1), a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of persons in that trade or industry.

Investigators of Illegal Strikes Liable.

No person shall declare, instigate, incite others to take part in, or otherwise further a strike declared by the ordinance to be illegal: provided that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section or at a common law by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue work or to accept employment.

Protecting Those Who Stand Out.

Section 4, which is designed to protect persons refusing to take part in illegal strikes, from expulsion from their union or fine or loss of benefits, is taken almost word for word from clause 2 of the English Bill, with the omission of the retrospective sub-clause.

No person refusing to take part in or to continue to take part in any strike which is by the ordinance declared to be illegal, shall be, by reason of such refusal or by reason of any action taken by him under this section, subject to expulsion from any trade union or society, or to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled, or liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the trade union or society, any thing to the contrary in the rules of the trade union or society notwithstanding.

Nothing in the rules of a trade union or society requiring the reference of disputes to arbitration shall apply to any proceeding for enforcing any right or exemption secured by this section, and in any such proceeding the court may, in lieu of ordering a person who has been expelled from membership of a trade union or society to be restored to membership, order that he be paid out of the funds of the trade union or society such sum by way of compensation or damages as the court thinks just.

Sub-section (1) of section 5 is based on section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, 38 and 39 Vict. c. 86, and sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 5 are based on clause 5 of the English Bill. The section as a whole is designed to prevent intimidation.

No Picketing.

(1) No person shall, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or to abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority—

- (a) use violence to or intimidate such other person or his wife or child, or injure his property; or
- (b) persistently follow such other person about from place to place; or
- (c) hide any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprive him of or hinder him in the use thereof; or
- (d) watch or beset the house or other place where such other person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or
- (e) follow such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road.

It is declared that it is unlawful for one or more persons (whether acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or society or of an individual employer or firm, and notwithstanding that they may be acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute) to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, if they so attend in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom, or to lead to a breach of the peace; and attending at or near any house or place in such manner as to be calculated to be a watching or besetting of that house or place within the meaning of sub-section (1).

In this section the expression "to intimidate" means to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or of violence or damage to any person or property; and the expression

"injury" includes injury other than physical or material injury, and accordingly the expression "apprehension of injury" includes an apprehension of boycott, or loss of any kind, or of exposure to hatred, ridicule, or contempt.

Public Services Protected.

Sub-section (1) of section 6 is based on clause 6 (2) of the English Bill, the Government of Hong Kong taking the place of the "local or other public authority" of the English clause. Sub-section (2) of section 6, which is aimed at strikes in essential services which are commenced without due warning, is based on section 4 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, but it extends the principle of that section to electricity, to telephone and sanitary services, and to the means of transport by railway, ferry, train and bus. The English section is confined to gas and water. Sub-section (3) of section 6 is copied from section 5 of the above English Act.

Crown Servants May Not Break Contracts.

(1) No person who is employed in the service of the Crown under the Government of Hong Kong shall wilfully break a contract of service with the Crown if he knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, would, failing the adoption of extraordinary measures, be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the Government.

(2) No person who is employed by any company, firm or person engaged in the business of supplying electric current or gas to the public, or engaged in maintaining any public tramway, bus service, or public ferry, or engaged in maintaining any telephone or sanitary service, shall wilfully break a contract of service with such company, firm or person as aforesaid, if he knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, would, failing the adoption of extraordinary measures, be to deprive the inhabitants of the Colony, or a substantial number of them, wholly or to a great extent, of their supply of water or electric current or gas, or of the ordinary facilities of transport, or of the ordinary telephone or sanitary services.

(3) No person shall wilfully break any contract of service if he knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequences of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, would, failing the adoption of extraordinary measures, be to endanger human life, or to cause serious bodily injury, or to expose valuable property whether movable or immovable to destruction or serious injury.

No Outside Domination.

(1) Section 7 is intended to free Hong Kong trade unions from the risk of domination by organizations outside the Colony. Past experience shows that there is a grave danger that, should such organizations be allowed to exist, might in some cases be used, not for any genuine trade union purpose, but for bolshevistic and anti-British objects.

Sub-section (1) accordingly provides that, except under and in accordance with the permission of the Governor in Council, no trade union which is established within the Colony shall be affiliated or connected with any trade union or other organization outside the Colony in such a manner as to place the Hong Kong trade union or its members under the control of the organization which is established outside the Colony. Any Hong Kong trade union so affiliated without permission will, under sub-section (2) be an unlawful society, or it may, under sub-section (3) be declared an unlawful society.

In order to facilitate proof, and to avoid doubts as to what establishment within the Colony means, sub-section (4) specifies certain facts, e.g., the exhibition of a sign board, from which it is to be inferred that a trade union is established within the Colony.

Sub-section (5) provides that no person shall on behalf of any trade union outside the Colony give any direction or notice to any person within the Colony, and sub-section (6) makes possession of any such direction or notice in writing an offence unless lawful authority or excuse can be established.

Sub-section (7) throws on the defendant the onus of proving that any organization in question was not a trade union, or that any organization in question was not a trade union established outside the Colony.

Section 8 prohibits the application of the funds of any trade union to any political purpose outside the Colony, and prohibits any levy for such a purpose.

Section 9 is copied from clause 8 of the English Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill. It gives the Attorney General the right to apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds of a trade union in contravention of the Ordinance.

Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

The Chinese version of the above Bill is published in a special supplement to the *Gazette*.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

In Lots of not less than 1-ton—

Note Reduction in Prices.

Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours, before the Coal is required.



All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

For Price Apply to

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**Lubricants
SHELL MOTOR OIL****"THE FLAG LIEUTENANT."**

A BRITISH FILM OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Flag Lieutenant" which is showing to-day at the Queen's is in every sense an exceptional and outstanding film. It disproves once and for all the contention that the British films are not up to the Hollywood standard, for it still remains for America to produce a war film which is so faultless and so realistic as "The Flag Lieutenant." It might be pleaded that the Admiralty have given facilities to the producers of this film which are not obtainable as a general rule. But any knowledge of American films serves to show that the American Governmental departments have always been ready, and never more so than to-day, in face of the newly aroused competition in England, to give all the assistance in their power to the cinema industry.

"The Flag Lieutenant" is magnificent and legitimate propaganda, not only in support of British films, but of Britain in general. Gallantry, endurance and a keen efficiency are its outstanding features. Here is Imperialism at its finest.

Considered solely in the light of a dramatic entertainment "The Flag Lieutenant" leaves nothing to be desired. The story moves rapidly and is consistently interesting and exciting. The acting is good throughout and in several cases, notably the hero and the Admiral, excellent. No fault can be found with stage craft or photography.

The whole entertainment has been arranged as a suitable setting for the big film. The *Pink Gazette* shows excellent pictures of the reception of the French President by the King and the Prince of Wales, and unlike many film versions of similar ceremonies, they are clear and excellently staged. Especially attractive is the drive down the Mall in a State coach drawn by the famous greys. Following the gazette the well known and popular Miss Aileen Woods, is singing "The Little Lads in Navy Blue" successfully reviving the popular music hall song of some years. Miss Woods has an excellent stage presence and a charming voice, and her "turn" does much to add to a delightful entertainment.

The film is attracting very large audiences, and on Saturday night many people were unable to obtain admission.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

Queen's.

To-day, "The Flag Lieutenant." Tuesday and Wednesday, "The Whole Town's Talking." A delightful comedy based on a story by Anita Loos of a shy but attractive youth. Thursday to Saturday, "In the Name of Love" an adaptation of Bulwer Lytton's "Lady of Lyons" with Ricardo Cortez and Greta Nissen as hero and heroine, in this romantic love story. Our old friend Felix is making his bow again before the big picture in one of his most amusing experiences. Sunday is to bring a film we have been waiting for eagerly "The Beloved Rogue" with John Barrymore as hero. This will run for four days and be followed by that delightful Chaplin comedy "Shoulder Arms."

World.

To-day, "The Pony Express" Tuesday and Wednesday, "Partners Again" the old favourites "Potash and Perlmutter" as automobile dealers in a rollicking comedy. Thursday to Saturday, "Prisoners of the Storm." The story was written by James Oliver Curwood whose tales of the North

(Continued on next Column).

AN INCORRIGIBLE OFFENDER.**THE SIXTH CONVICTION.**

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning with preparing and possessing eight mace of non-Government opium, proved to be an incorrigible offender.

His record showed that he had been convicted on five previous occasions and had paid fines amounting to \$800.

For this offence, he was sentenced to four months' gaol on the charge of preparing and fined \$200 for possession.

OPIUM IN A THEATRE.**ACTOR AND ACTRESS FINED.**

On Friday night Senior Revenue Officer Watt and a couple of Chinese searchers paid an unexpected visit to the Taiping Theatre while a performance was in progress.

In the dressing-rooms of the artistes, he found 2.5 mace of illicit opium belonging to an actor and five one-tael tins of the same drug belonging to an actress.

Both offenders were brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning. The man was fined \$20, and the actress \$500. The opium was confiscated.

GREAT PIANIST'S VISIT.**BENNO MOISEWITSCH TO PLAY HERE.**

Benno Moiseiwitsch, the great pianist, who has achieved outstanding success in the chief cities of Europe, and whose playing is known to many thousands through the medium of gramophone records is coming to Hong Kong shortly.

His programme will include works by such composers as Liszt, Rachmaninoff, Ibert, Stravinsky, Debussy, Ravel, Bach and Chopin.

The date of his concerts in Hong Kong will probably be August 4th and 6th.

TEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND.**NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.**

The Hong Kong office of the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank are in receipt of a cable from Amsterdam announcing that the Bank has declared a dividend of ten per cent. for the year 1926.

have made him well known in the world of fiction, Howse Peters plays the hero.

Star.

To-day, "Sally" with Colleen Moore as the heroine who begins life as a kitchen drudge and becomes a "Russian" dancer. Tuesday and Wednesday, "Man and Maid" a typical Elmer Glyn story whose heroine Harriet Hammond was especially chosen for the role by the author. Low Cady is the hero and René Adoré is a French cocotte. Thursday to Saturday, "East Lynne" the film version of the famous Victorian novel which used to move our grandparents so deeply.

THE DISPUTE IN THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STRIKE ON JUNE 30TH REGARDED AS CERTAIN.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE GUILDS.

THEIR DECLARATION TO STAND BY THE 1916 AGREEMENT.

The following statement dealing with the salary reduction dispute between the China Navigation Company, Ltd., and its Officers, has been sent to us for publication by the China Coast Officers Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China. Copies have also been sent to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the C.N. Co.'s agents.

As will be seen the Guilds take their stand upon an agreement made in 1916 which established, in the last resort, compulsory arbitration as a means of settling any point at issue.

In December, 1917, the Company wrote to the Guilds giving notice that in future arbitration must be by "mutual consent." They stated that they could not submit "any and all questions which may possibly arise to arbitration and be bound by the result."

This was regarded as, in effect, an abrogation of the agreement but the Guilds took no action except to enter a protest.

The position now is that the Company regard the ten per cent. reduction in wages as absolutely essential and as a matter which concerns themselves and their officers alone. They do not regard themselves bound either morally or legally by the agreement of 1916 and will not consent to arbitration by outside parties.

Thus a deadlock arises and unless some way out is quickly found it is stated that the officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company will suspend service at midnight on June 30th. The trouble does not affect other companies. The Guilds anticipate that all of the C.N.C. officers will leave their ships. In other quarters doubt is expressed on this point. It is said that many of the senior officers of the Company are against a strike.

The statement of the Guilds is as follows:—

So much has appeared in the local press in recent months concerning the dispute between the China Navigation Company and its foreign floating staff (represented by these Guilds) in regard to the reduction of the salaries of masters and deck and engineer officers by 10 per cent. as from 1st April last, that the public will be generally *au fait* with the main points of the dispute. In view of the apparent imminence of a serious rupture, however, and of the manner in which it inevitably will affect the public, we are instructed by the Management Committee of our respective Guilds to make known the following facts, as showing the undoubted right of the Guilds in their insistence on the matter being referred to an adjustment board and, possibly, arbitration.

These Guilds, as representative of the masters and navigating and engineer officers on the China Coast, had on numerous occasions, previous to the year 1916, approached the principal Companies, which includes the China Navigation Company, for recognition as such but without success and as a result a stoppage of coastal vessels occurred in May of that year. During the dispute negotiations between the Company and the Guilds were conducted through the medium of the late Sir Everard Fraser, who was at the time H.B.M. Consul-General in Shanghai.

On 2nd May, 1916, the following letter from Sir Everard Fraser, was received by these Guilds:—

"The dispute between the masters and officers and their employers upon the question of recognising the Guilds of which the very great majority are members, appears to me to be so grave a misfortune at this time that I feel bound to offer a possible solution.

"The Companies are loth to recognise the Guilds because they apprehend that recognition would expose them to constant demands backed by the threat of a strike, such demands being possibly put forward by a few members who may not even be all their employees.

"The masters and officers desire recognition because the nature of their employment prevents the bulk of them being at one time in Shanghai and because they apprehend that individual complaints may prejudice complainants.

"At the meeting yesterday it was evident to me that all the present demands of the members of the Guilds were capable of amicable adjustment and that, therefore, the recognition question is in fact, the sole cause of a lamentable blow to China coast trade.

"My suggestion is that as a condition precedent to recognition of the Guilds the members thereof all bind themselves to submit to arbitration any question, whereon there is disagreement between the Companies and the Guilds or any member or members thereof and that the Companies likewise bind themselves to submit to

arbitration any such question, subject in their case to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act as to discipline.

"The arbitrators should if possible be agreed upon by both sides as a permanent conciliation board of three, each side to select one indifferent, that is independent, person, and these two to select the other.

"In this way the Companies will be freed from any danger of unreasonable or petty demands being frequently put forward and their employees would be assured of fair treatment of any substantial grievance."

Sgd. E. H. FRASER, Consul-General.

The following extracts, covering proposals by the Companies with regard to recognition are taken from a communication received by the Guilds on 10th May, 1916, from Sir Everard Fraser:—

"They (the Companies) are prepared in reply to demand No. 1 to submit to an Adjustment Board, formed as hereinafter described with the object of creating a neutral meeting ground and in case of disagreement to arbitration as suggested by me in my identical letter of the 2nd inst. Similarly all future questions in dispute between your Guild and themselves shall be submitted and decided in the same way.

"The Adjustment Board would be summoned at any time by either party to any dispute by communicating with the Shipping Vice-Consul.

"The Companies offer this counter proposal to demand No. 1 made by your Guild, i.e., its recognition. Through the Adjustment Board they recognise that your Guild is representative of the officers of their Companies and its right to represent them collectively, *vis-a-vis* themselves. At the same time they are safeguarded against abuse of the power of a Guild and against such constant friction as has arisen in other parts of the world."

"The proposals of the Companies, as above, being accepted by the Guilds, the settlement Agreement drafted by Sir Everard Fraser on 12th May, 1916, in the case of the China Coast Officers' Guild and on 15th May in the case of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China. To these Agreements was subscribed the signatures of Sir Everard Fraser, H.B.M. Consul-General, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd., and the then Secretary of each Guild and in so far as the members of the Guilds were concerned the Agreement was viewed with the fullest satisfaction in that it provided for permanent peace on the Coast as any subsequent disputes between the Companies and the Guilds which could not be mutually settled by correspondence could be referred by either party to the Boards as provided in the Agreement.

The Clause in the Agreement referring to the Adjustment Board, and, if necessary, a Board of Arbitration in cases of dispute between the contracting parties reads as follows:—

"The Companies agree to recognise the Guild as follows:—The Guild to write and receive letters from the Companies and matters dealt with may be referred by either party to a Board of Adjustment composed of one member of each fleet concerned or a permanent representative, one representative of each Company concerned, the Secretary of the

Guild and the British Shipping Vice-Consul (as Chairman). A stenographer to record proceedings of Adjustment Board if required by either side.

"In case the Adjustment Board fails to adjust the question, the matter to go before an Arbitration Board composed of one arbitrator appointed by each side and a third by these two.

"It is understood that the finding of the Adjustment Board is only binding on both sides, if unanimous; the finding, however, of the Arbitration Board is binding on both parties. The members of the Adjustment Board will refer to their principals, and its sittings will be adjourned for this purpose, as often as may be required."

The foregoing clearly shows that the Agreement which the China Navigation Co., Ltd., now seeks to abrogate, was, in fact, the very document demanded by them before they would concede recognition of the Guilds.

The first attempt of this Company to evade the Agreement is shown by the following letter which was addressed to the Guilds on 11th December, 1917:—

"All the outstanding questions in the settlement of 12th May, 1916, between the Captains and Officers' representatives having now been settled, our Principals have instructed us to advise you that so far as they are concerned any future proposals to refer to arbitration must be "by mutual consent."

"At the same time they desire it to be made perfectly clear that this is by no means to be taken as an indication that the China Navigation Company is opposed to arbitration; it means only that the Company cannot hold itself bound itself bound to submit any and all questions which may possibly arise to arbitration and be bound by the result."

Sgd. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, to which the China Coast Officers' Guild replied as follows on 4th January, 1918:—

"I am instructed by the Management Committee to inform you in reply to your letter of 11th December, that this Guild cannot consent to the breaking of the Agreement of 12th May, 1916, which establishes compulsory arbitration on all future differences which cannot be adjusted by correspondence or the Adjustment Board."

Sgd. L. D'OLIVEIRA, Secretary. A communication of identical tenor was addressed to the Company by the Marine Engineers' Guild of China on January 8th, 1918.

The Company again wrote the Guilds on January 26th, 1918:—

"We have submitted our letter to you of the 11th ultimo and your reply of the 4th instant to our legal advisers and are now advised that the attitude taken up by our principals and referred to in our letter to you of the 11th ultimo, is correct. We have therefore only to confirm what we have already written, namely, that any further proposals to refer to arbitration must be by "mutual consent."

(Sgd.) BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

As no dispute then existed between the Company and the Guilds no reply was made to this letter.

In the Autumn of 1920 certain adjustments to service conditions were placed before the Company by these Guilds for consideration and as it looked as though a recurrence of the disaster in 1916 was imminent owing to the attitude adopted at that time by the Company the matter of the agreement had been represented to Sir Everard Fraser who, in a letter addressed to the China Coast Officers' Guild under date October 14th, 1920, expressed himself with regard thereto as follows:—

"The Agreement which bears my signature as a witness was intended according to my opinion and clear recollection to be permanent."

In the meantime the Company had made certain concessions which were accepted by the Guilds, and therefore, as matters had been satisfactorily dealt with by correspondence the necessity for the Adjustment Board did not enter but as a result of Sir Everard Fraser's opinion the following communication was addressed to the Company by the Guilds' legal advisers under date November 5th, 1920:—

"The China Coast Officers' Guild have shown us the recent correspondence which has passed between you and them. We have also seen the correspondence which led up to the Arbitration in 1916.

"We understand that you refuse to recognise the right of the Guild to call the Adjustment Board into operation to decide the present dispute between you and yourselves, although the correspondence which passed prior to that Arbitration clearly discloses to our minds that the expressed intention of all parties at the time was the inauguration of a tribunal of a permanent character to which all future disputes could be compulsorily referred."

"We are instructed to say that the Guild still adheres to that contention and that if the Company is not at this present juncture prepared to carry out what was the obvious intention of H.B.M.'s Consul-General's letter, May 19th, 1916, and the spirit of the arrangement then arrived at by the members of the Guild, on their part, intend still to maintain for the future their full rights thereunder."

The Company acknowledged this letter by the following on November 6th, 1920:—

"We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 5th and we enclose copies of our letters to the China Coast Officers' Guild dated December 11th, 1917, and January 26th, 1918, which define the Company's position."

(Sgd.) BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

The present dispute between the Company and the Guilds is, then, the first that has existed for the past seven years and exercising their prerogative under the Agreement of May 1916, the Guilds approached H.B.M. Shipping Vice-Consul with the request that the Adjustment Board be convened to adjudicate and determine the dispute and he has expressed himself as willing to "act as Chairman in accordance with the terms of the Agreement as soon as a date suitable to the Company and the Guilds could be arranged."

The Company was notified of the desire of these Guilds under dates April 29th and May 3rd, 1927, respectively but as no definite answer had been received from them agreeing to submit the dispute to the Adjustment Board the Guilds were obliged to address the Company under date May 24th last requesting, *inter alia*:—

(a) "Its consent to submit the dispute to the Adjustment Board in accordance with the terms of the Agreement of May 1916;

or, alternatively, (b) "Its decision to restore the salaries to the level prevailing previous to the reduction, as well as to refund to all ranks the salary percentage deducted since April 1st, 1927."

In other words the Guilds have simply requested the Company to provide justification for the reduction through the medium of the Adjustment or Arbitration Board as the Company specifically contracted to do when it affixed its signature to the Agreement of May 1916, or, alternatively, if the Company is not prepared to carry out what is the clear intention of the Agreement, the matter may be satisfactorily adjusted by the restoration of the salaries to their former level, together with refund of the percentage already deducted. By adhering to the Agreement "the Company is safeguarded against abuse of the power of a Guild," and "their employees would be assured of fair treatment of any substantial grievance." (Vide the late Sir Everard Fraser's letters of May 2nd and May 10th, 1916).

In a letter dated May 13th, 1927, received from Messrs. John Swire & Sons, London, the Company's attitude is reiterated in that it maintains, "that the letters addressed by the Company to the Guilds on December 11th, 1917, and January 26th, 1918, also to the Guilds' legal advisers under date November 6th, 1920, free us legally from the Agreement and they certainly do morally."

The following is taken from a letter sent to these Guilds by the local Agents of the Company under date, 4th inst.:—

"Our London Principals instruct us to inform you that we are prepared always to meet our Staff and/or the C.N. Co. members on the Management Committee and the Secretaries of the Guilds, either with or without H.B.M.'s Shipping Vice-Consul, in order to discuss any constructive suggestions from them but without prejudice to our letter dated December 11th, 1917, as regards arbitration."

SHANGHAI, June 24th, 1927.

This letter was brought to the notice of a Combined Meeting of these Guilds on the 6th inst., as any meeting between the Company's representatives, Floating Staff and the Secretaries is clearly provided for in the Agreement of 1916 and further that the Company still adheres to its attitude on repudiating the Agreement, vide Messrs. John Swire's letter dated May 13th, 1927, the letter was unanimously rejected by the Meeting with the result that in a communication to the Company on the 7th inst. the Guilds have advised, *inter alia*:—

"These Guilds, therefore, determined to maintain inviolate the 1916 Agreement, affirm the resolutions passed at Shanghai stoppage on all the Company's vessels on 30th June, 1927, and hereby instruct the Secretaries to address forthwith a communication to the Company in reply to their letter, advising that the Guilds' letter of 24th May, 1927, clearly defined the decision of the Guilds, to which communication there is nothing to add except the point out to the Company that any suspension of the services on the 30th inst. will be solely to their attitude in repudiating the Agreement of May, 1916, which bears the signature of the Company as a party thereto, and that the responsibility for such stoppage must, therefore, rest entirely with the Company."

To a letter received from the local Agents of the Company the Guilds replied on the 17th inst. as follows:—

"We are in receipt of your letter dated 15th inst.

"With reference to the first paragraph of yours of June 4th and the third paragraph of yours of 15th inst., which are practically identical in tenor and which record:—

"We are prepared always to meet our Staff and/or the (Continued on next Column.)

THE PEAK CLIMBED.

INTERESTING FEAT BY ARMY LORRY.

STEPS SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED.

A remarkable and interesting feat was accomplished on Saturday morning, when for the first time in the history of the Colony a motor vehicle climbed Peak Road.

This achievement was by one of the army six-wheeler lorries of the kind that carried out the demonstration in the New Territories last week. During this demonstration, H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), who was an interested spectator, wondered whether one of these lorries could climb Peak Road.

It was in order to see whether this could be done that Saturday's successful attempt was made.

The route taken by the lorry was from the Star Ferry to Sidi's Corner, from whence it climbed the steep gradients right up to the top Peak Tramway Station. The lorry successfully negotiated four hair-pin bends, and gear had to be reversed on two occasions before the turning was made. The journey was accomplished in twenty minutes, and when the trip was finished it was found that there was no over-heating.

On the return journey, which was also successful, a flight of 88 steps were climbed at Arbuthnot Road, and after the descent, the Captain-Supt. of Police (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) joined the party and the trip was concluded by the lorry going down the long flight of steps which comprise Pottinger Street.

The driver of the lorry was Capt. L. J. H. Gardiner.

THE FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

LOCAL CATHOLICS' CELEBRATIONS.

The Catholics of Hong Kong celebrated the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus on Friday last. Services were held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception both in the morning and evening.

An Eucharistic Congress was given by members of the Catholic Union Club in the Cathedral compound. There was a large gathering present, including His Lordship Bishop Henry Valtorta, the clergy of the Cathedral, and representatives of the French, Spanish and American Catholic Missions in Hong Kong.

C.N. Co. members on the Management Committee and the Secretaries of the Guilds, either with or without H.B.M.'s Shipping Vice-Consul.

"We are to point out that whilst these Guilds are perfectly willing to meet the Company's representatives on any matter in dispute in accordance with the provisions specifically made in the Agreement of May, 1916, any such meeting must be strictly in accordance with the said Agreement by which the Company and these Guilds are bound. Any meeting between the Company's representatives, Floating Staff and the Secretaries of the Guilds, is clearly provided for in the Agreement both as regards composition and procedure and any movement to arrange a meeting on a basis other than in strict line with the Agreement can only be regarded as an attempt to invalidate the whole Agreement and would, in any case, be a departure from its spirit which might prejudice the position of the Guilds in the event of future exigencies."

It will thus be seen that an absolute deadlock has arisen in the negotiations between the Company and the Guilds in that the Company has set out to jettison an Agreement which was designed solely and expressly by the late Sir Everard Fraser for the purpose of avoiding, by means of an Adjustment or Arbitration Board, any open rupture between the Company and the Guilds and a system which, were it more universally in vogue, could only be to the mutual benefit of employer and employee.

In conclusion we leave it to the public to consider what would have been the attitude of the Company had the position been reversed and the Guilds been the offenders against the integrity of the Agreement in question. As these Guilds view it, the onus is on the Company and the only equitable way out of the present impasse is clearly indicated by the Agreement to which the Company set its hands in May, 1916.

A copy of this statement has been sent to H.B.M. Consul-General in Shanghai, and to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

For and behalf of the Management Committee, W. E. KIRBY, Secretary, China Coast Officers' Guild. J. WATSON, Secretary, Marine Engineers' Guild of China.



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CHATER ROAD, HONG KONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company has this DAY TRANSFERRED its Offices to 5, CHATER ROAD (QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3rd Floor), Hong Kong, 27th June 1927. [5076]

TIENTSIN CLUB.

STEWART Required at An Early Date. Must have had Experience of Catering, Supervision of Chinese Staff, etc., etc. Bachelor preferred. Quarters and Board provided. Applications to be addressed by Letter accompanied by Testimonials (Copies only) to the SECRETARIES.

By Order of the Committee.
Tientsin, June 11th, 1927. [5075]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON MONDAY, 27th JUNE, 1927, the Offices of BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. (CHINA), LTD., will be REMOVED to SIXTH FLOOR, P. & O. BUILDING, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Hong Kong, 23rd June, 1927. [5064]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 100, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 27th JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th JULY to 1st AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

MACAO RACES.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE AND RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) on SUNDAY, 3rd JULY, 1927, First Saddle Race at 1.30 P.M. Entries CLOSE on 24th JUNE, at 8 P.M. Entry Forms obtainable from the SECRETARY, and at STABLES, HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

By Order,
S. W. CHENG,
Secretary. [5054]

SHOPS TO LET

88 AND '92, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

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AND
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APPLY TO A. J. DAVID,

PRINCE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [25]

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TO LET from FIRST JULY, 1927, No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, PEAK, Four Rooms, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply—Messrs. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [206]

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WANTED.

WANTED for MARBLE HAND and POWER CRANES. Portable or otherwise, 10 to 15 Tons Capacity, 50 feet Jibs; Gantry, 40 to 50 feet Span, 20 Tons Capacity; Engine and Circular Saws, Polishing Machines, etc. Also MOTOR LAUNCH about 30 feet Long. Apply, giving full particulars and mentioning Make, Condition and E.O.B. Price to LANGKAWI MARBLE, LTD., Post Box 254, PENANG, S.S. [5067]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

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FLAT in No. 3 (GROUND-FLOOR) PRAT AVENUE. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION. [5061]

TO LET Unfurnished. End OCTOBER. Five-roomed HOUSE on the PEAK. Recently renovated. Moderate Rent. Apply Box 5031, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [5031]

THANKS.

Mrs. Timothy K. N. Young and sons wish to express their sincere thanks to all friends for the floral tributes and kind sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

Will all please accept this acknowledgment. [5074]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. G. A. YAKOVICH and family tender their heartfelt thanks for the many expressions of sympathy received in their sad bereavement and for floral tributes. [5077]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 27th, 1927

THE THREATENED SHIPPING STRIKE.

We do not think that the commercial community, or foreign residents generally on the China Coast will waste much sympathy on the officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company if they leave their ships, as they threaten to do, on June 30th. It is extremely unpleasant to have to accept a ten per cent. reduction in wages, but during the past two years, unless we are misinformed, a good many commercial employers have had to take this medicine, and to their credit it may be said that they have done it with good grace. They have had enough common sense to recognise hard, economic facts and the C.N.C. officers and engineers would be well advised if they brought a little common sense to bear upon this present dispute between themselves and their employers. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, as agents for the Company, have placed all the cards upon the table. As far back as September, 1926, the officers were warned that a reduction might be necessary. It was then pointed out that the Company had carried a full scale of pay for over a year in the face of unparalleled political disturbances and trade dislocation and that it would be impossible to continue this unless there was some improvement in the situation. In the following December a slight improvement was noticeable and the Company immediately informed the men that the reduction would not be enforced, thus showing that they were sincerely desirous of avoiding a curtailment of pay if by any possibility the old scale could be maintained. As, however, the outlook was uncertain and normal trade had not been resumed the

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HONG KONG.

[50]

right was reserved to re-consider the position in three months' time. We all know what happened on the Yangtze at the beginning of the year and it is on the Yangtze that a considerable bulk of the C.N.C. trade is done. Therefore, the Company circularised its officers again reluctantly announcing that the reduction would have to be put in force on April 1st—a reduction, which it was pointed out had been postponed for considerably longer than results had justified. These are the facts as far as the wages' reduction is concerned. If the Company cannot maintain its services with the present rates of pay—and there seems no doubt on that point—what good will the officers and engineers do to themselves or anyone else by going on strike? That is a question we would ask them to consider very seriously. What particular advantage will they derive from banging their heads against a brick wall.

We publish to-day a statement by the China Coast Officers Guild and the Marine Engineers Guild of China which purports to review the whole of the negotiations which have taken place with the Company. We cannot commend the Guilds for the manner in which they have presented the case on behalf of the officers. The facts of the situation are carefully avoided. All they do is to shout "Agreement, agreement, we stand by the agreement." It reminds us of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice calling out "My bond, my bond, give me my bond." There was an agreement in 1916 arranging that disputes should be submitted to an Adjustment Board and subsequently, if necessary, to arbitration the results of which should be binding on both sides. The following year the China Navigation Company informed the Guilds that they could only agree to arbitration by "mutual consent."

They expressed their willingness to discuss any matters with their officers or with their officers' representatives, the Guilds, at any time but they did not wish the position maintained where they could be forced into arbitration on any, or every subject. To the layman this sounds reasonable. Domestic questions might arise which could not be settled satisfactorily by outside parties. One such has arisen now. The Company say they cannot pay the present scale of wages and it would not be of much use, an Arbitration Board saying they must pay. Anyhow the formal notice given by the Company in 1917 abrogated the agreement. The Guilds protested but they did not carry objection further. This is the Agreement which the Guilds now flaunt, ten years later, as the justification for advocating a strike.

If the officers and engineers consider that they are being exploited or have been ill-used or ill-treated they might have some reasonable grounds for taking extreme action in an endeavour to enforce better conditions. We think most of them will agree, however, that the Company have throughout acted justly and have always given them a fair deal. If this is the case they should show their loyalty by standing by the Company now. It is unlikely that they will lose by it in the long run. Certainly they would do well to take stock of what they are sacrificing before they are misled into throwing up good employment in these days.

At Pak Cho Wan on June 21st, a villager found the partially decomposed body of a Chinese youth of about 15 or 16 years old. The head and face were little more than a skeleton. Around the neck and drawn tight to the bone, was a rope, and it is presumed death was the result of strangulation. The body is now at the Kowloon Mortuary.

For impersonating a detective a Chinese who was arrested on the grounds of Isako's Circus was fined \$200 or three months' hard labour in default. The defendant had a previous conviction against him for a similar offence and was just out of prison last month. On the previous occasion he had passed himself off as an employee of the Telephone Company.

The following additions have been made to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise Medicine in this Colony: Li Kuang Yu, Government Civil Hospital, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hong Kong, Ma Wai Man, 3, Kennedy Road, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hong Kong.

Probate of the will of Mok Wai Sang, alias Mok Kwai Sang, boat builder, who died at No. 47, Connaught Road Central, in July last year, has been granted to Mok Hing Chong of 1,018 Canton Road Kowloon. There is also another executor and the property in the Colony, amounting to \$15,400, is equally divided between the two executors.

According to the vernacular Press, a new Hospital for Chinese is to be built near Causeway Bay in the vicinity of St. Paul's Hospital. It is stated that the Hospital will be under the management of the Tung Wah Hospital and that its estimated cost will be \$180,000. The scheme is said to have been under consideration for some time, \$100,000 having already been subscribed for the purpose.

Among many passengers leaving Hong Kong on Saturday for London on the P. & O. s.s. *Mantua* were: Inspector W. F. Blackman and Miss Blackman. Inspector Blackman has been for sometime Divisional Inspector at No. 2 Station. Before he left for the steamer on Saturday morning there was a discharge of crackers from No. 2 Station to wish him good "joss" and a safe voyage. He was the recipient of many good wishes for a happy and long retirement at Home from both European and Chinese police officers. Other passengers leaving were: Mrs. H. R. Cleland, Mrs. E. R. Dovey, Miss Dovey, Mr. R. C. M. Duckworth and Mr. A. E. Sanderson.

The occupier of 241, Temple Street has reported to the Central Police the loss of jewellery valued at \$684. Jewellery and money to the value of \$104 was also stolen from 38, Queen's Road Central, on June 24th, according to a report to the police.

The numerous friends in the Colony of the Rev. Brother Aymar, Director of St. Joseph's College, will be glad to learn that he came out of the French Hospital last Wednesday after being an inmate since May 28th suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

A police raid on the basement of a house in St. Francis Yard resulted in disturbing twelve men who were playing *pai kau* at the time. The men were brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell on Saturday morning and, pleading guilty, were each fined \$3 or six days' hard labour.

Dr. Wong, of the Hong Kong University has reported to the police, that whilst driving car No. 642 along Cause Road on June 24th, a girl ran in front of the vehicle and was knocked down, receiving injuries which are thought to be serious. She was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued from the Royal Observatory at 5.55 o'clock, stated:—A shallow depression covers China. Local forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, fair.

CANTON REPORTS.

DISMISSALS EXPECTED IN HANKOW.

WU TING FANG MEMORIAL.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Canton Press during the last few days have featured the report that Hankow is to dismiss M. Borodin from the Kuomintang High Advisership, and again exile Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the last private secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The report adds that Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Tan Yen Kai, and other alleged "Red" spokesmen will be delivered over to Nanking for trial. Opponents to the "Reds" in Hankow are to effect a *coup d'etat*, according to an arrangement already made with full knowledge of Feng Yu Hsiang and Chiang Kai Shek.

The Sun Yat Sen University in Canton, formerly recognized as a hotbed of Bolshevism and a school for the training of radical propagandists, does not appear to show any improvement as far as internal harmony is concerned. To avoid further intrigues among the pro-Nanking and the pro-Hankow factions it is most likely that the summer vacation will be extended and some students urged to leave. The students still inclined towards the Borodin influence in the University number not a few.

Where are the funds raised for a Dr. Wu Ting Fang memorial in Canton? This is a question that has been asked in Canton the last few days. On June 23rd, the fifth anniversary of the death of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang, many of his admirers paid a visit of respect to his tomb, and during the gathering the matter of erecting a memorial in the form of a library was again discussed. It was then pointed out that an initial fund for this enterprise had been collected.

Landlords in Canton whose property was occupied first by the mercenary troops of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and later by unemployed strikers are to ask the Kuomintang Authorities to exempt them from payment of police taxes on that property for which they have received no rental whatever. Since 1920, hundreds of private houses in Canton City have been put to public use, but the tax collectors, usually persons possessing power to arrest, have given no consideration to this fact, and property-owners, hoping to maintain a hold on the possessions, have in many cases paid the usual police rates. Some of the less timid of the property owners are now thinking that as the public have made use of the premises for the last seven years, taxes not fully paid up should be cancelled.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIPS BOYCOTT.

A riot was prevented on Saturday afternoon at about 2.30 o'clock around the Canton wharf of the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, by the Chinese Police on duty near the scene, when a European official of the Company tried to stop the assembling of pickets of Chinese seamen in front of the gate of the wharf enclosure. A Chinese sampan woman attempting to smuggle passengers on board the s.s. *Tai-shan* last Saturday afternoon in Canton was arrested by the seamen's pickets and she is being held by the Seamen's Union for trial. Last Saturday morning only 21 European and 18 Chinese passengers succeeded in boarding the s.s. *Kunshan* arriving Canton from Hong Kong. When the pickets got hold of the Chinese and marked their backs with insulting marks in chalk.

Yesterday two Chinese and about 20 Europeans were brought from Canton and on Saturday there were three Chinese and about the same number of Europeans.

The last two days in Canton have seen the arrest of at least 15 alleged "Reds" on a charge of working against the present pro-Nanking regime in Canton. During the anti-imperialist parade on the

(Continued on next Column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued from the Royal Observatory at 5.55 o'clock, stated:—A shallow depression covers China. Local forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, fair.

S. PETER'S TIDE.

MOONLIGHT PICNIC TO ISLAND BAY.

To celebrate St. Peter's Day it is proposed by St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club, 1, Oaklands Path, to hold a moonlight picnic on Tuesday, June 28th, to Island Bay. The launch will leave Queen's Pier punctually at 8 p.m. and members are requested not to delay the boat by late arrival.

The charge is as usual, 60 cents for members and 80 cents for non-members.

Only plain tea will be provided. Cakes and pastries can be purchased on board from the Club caterer at very reasonable charges. A small string band will be in attendance.

The Club held a very enjoyable picnic yesterday afternoon to Picnic Bay about 60 being present. The party started at 3.45 and got back at 7.30.

Varsity Union Picnic.

The Hong Kong University is holding a Union picnic to-day at Big Wave Bay. The launch will leave Queen's Pier at 2.30 p.m. and it is expected that the attendance will be a big one.

MEAN HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

FOOTPADS KNOCK DOWN AND ROB AMAH.

A Chinese amah employed by Mrs. Ritchie at the Peak made a report to the Police yesterday that as she was walking along Magazine Gap, two Chinese sprang out from the bushes near a Telephone Box. They knocked her down, and one of the foot pads held her by the neck.

After rendering her *hors de combat*, the robbers took off her rattan gold mounted bag, a pair of earrings and a \$1 Hong Kong Bank note.

The men ran away in the direction of Wanchai and no arrests have been made up to late last night.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shuihung: June 24th, 14ft. 3ins.; June 25th, 15ft. 9ins.; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 6in.
North River at Tsingyuen: June 24th, 8ft. 9ins.; June 25th, 8ft. 5ins.; highest level on record 28ft. 7ins.; lowest 6in.
North River at Sanshui: June 24th, 8ft.; June 25th, rising; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft.
East River at Sheklung: June 24th, 5ft. 4ins.; June 25th, 5ft. 5ins.; highest 15ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

23rd, five persons, and the next day, six or seven, were arrested for distributing circulars of seditious character. Others arrested included three employees of the Chinese Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, one being the station master of Nam-sha, one captain of the railway police at Sheklung, and another signalman on the line.

THE SEAMEN'S CONFER-ENCE OPENS.

The Chinese Seamen delegates, representing unions in Amoy, Swatow, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton and numbering nearly 1,000 strong, met at Taiping Theatre, Canton, on Saturday. The preliminary business consisted of the appointment of sub-committees and listening to messages of greeting from Kuomintang leaders. Some of the speeches called for an immediate boycott of Japanese and British interests, some even suggesting that July 1st be named as the date for the stevedores in Canton to stop working Japanese vessels and cargo of Japanese origin and also for another anti-British boycott. No resolution to this effect, however, was passed and the general opinion was that nothing of so extremist a nature would pass the convention. The authorities had a number of agents at the convention and at the hotels where the seamen's delegates were quartering to prevent any attempts at sedition.

CHANG TSO LIN AND THE KUOMINTANG.

GENERALISSIMO CHANG ORDERS AN IMMEDIATE TRUCE THROUGH-OUT COUNTRY.

PEKING'S NEW PREMIER ALSO ISSUES AN ORDER FOR PEACE.

NANKING'S EXECUTIVE ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS.

GEN. SUN CHUEN FANG'S "SECRET" AGREEMENT WITH NANKING.

Whether it is in his capacity of "Dictator" or of "Generalissimo" that Chang Tso Lin has called "an immediate truce throughout the country" is not precisely clear, but what may be regarded as perfectly transparent is the likelihood that nothing whatever will happen in consequence of this surprising "call."

Even less, if possible, is almost certain to be the fate of the "order" of Peking's new Premier, Mr. Pan Fu, for "peace among the warring groups."

It may be that something is about to transpire to indicate that the Fengtienese have had quite enough of the civil war and that they are willing to negotiate for an armistice with the victors. Chiang Kai Shek, but nothing whatever seems to justify such a step at present. The explanation would seem to be that Generalissimo Chang is taking his dictatorial duties much more seriously than his rivals are ever likely to take them.

As for Mr. Pan's order, it is even more ludicrous than most messages of the kind.

There is evidently a lull in the fighting, but that hostilities are not likely to be suspended is clear from Sun Chuen Fang's "secret arrangement" with the Nanking Government, full details of which, it will be noted, seem to be fairly generally known to at least one Chinese news agency.

As, of course, anything is possible in Chinese warfare and politics, a cessation of hostilities may be looming upon the horizon, and, if so, none more than foreigners in this country will fervently ejaculate: "For this relief much thanks."

THE DICTATOR'S REMARK-ABLE TELEGRAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 26th. In a circular telegram, issued yesterday, Chang Tso Lin declares that for many years he was a friend of Sun Yat Sen. They cooperated in military matters even up to 1922 and 1924, and had friendly conversation last year.

The overthrow of the Manchus and the restoration of the freedom of the country was due to Sun Yat Sen, who died leaving his work unfinished. Those living must carry on his principles. Chang Tso Lin has the same objects as Sun Yat Sen.

Radical elements, however, which misrepresent Sun Yat Sen's doctrines and propagate Communism are a danger to the nation and world peace. They must be suppressed. But all who hold Sun's three peoples doctrine must combine to oppose Bolshevism for the sake of Sun Yat Sen, the dignity of the nation and the peace of the world.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pau).

The Chinese Version.

CHANGHAI, June 26th. Generalissimo Chang Tso Lin issued a telegram on the 25th inst.

to the effect that during the establishment of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Republic, had been in close cooperation with him and each had extended mutual assistance—moral and material. Primarily both of them, he affirmed, had no political differences. That co-operation between the Fengtienese and Kuomintang parties had since been impossible because the name of the Kuomintang had frequently been taken by some undisciplined political and military agitators as a camouflage for achieving their own subversive ends. The worst of all was Communism—a disgrace to Dr. Sun's fame.

For the purpose of completing Dr. Sun's unfinished reforming work, the Generalissimo concluded, he must, therefore, take up a punitive expedition against such undisciplined elements, and at the same time, he hoped that the real followers of Dr. Sun would unhesitatingly co-operate with the Fengtienese party.

Generalissimo Chang has issued an order for an immediate truce throughout the country. Mr. Pan Fu, Premier of the Peking Cabinet, has also ordered peace among the warring groups. The Central Executive Committee of the Nanking Government has announced the following appointments:

Mr. Wang Chung Hui, Minister of Justice, and Messrs. Li Chai Hsin and Tang Chak Yu, to be committee members of the Political Commission of Kwangtung; Feng Chuk Man, chief of the Department of Labour and Agriculture; Chang Nui, chief of the Land Department; Ching Yang Pu, chief of Construction; Li Luk Chao, chief of the Industry Department; and Chu Chia Wa, chief of the Education Department.

FRENCH ROYALISTS AS JOKERS.

AUDACIOUS TRICK PLAYED ON PRISON GOVERNOR.

EFFECTS RELEASE OF THREE PRISONERS.

CABINET SUSPEND GOVERNOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 25th. As the result of an astounding practical joke, Daudet and Delost of *L'Action Francaise*, and Semart, a Communist, have been released from Sainte Prison.

It appears that a young French Royalist telephoned to the Governor of the prison imitating the voice of M. Sarraut, Minister of the Interior, and ordered the release. It is reported that Daudet has left Paris for an unknown destination.

Details Of The Hoax.

LATER. Marquis de Juigné, a Deputy, gave the following account of the incident, gathered from the staff of *L'Action Francaise*.

The Governor of the prison received a telephone message at mid-day to the effect that the Government had decided to release Daudet, Delost and Semart, and instructing him to arrange to liberate them as undemonstratively as possible.

The Governor telephoned to the Minister of the Interior for confirmation, but Royalists intercepted the call, and told the Governor that M. Sarraut was out, but that his private secretary was speaking. "Haven't you released Daudet yet. Hurry up; send out for taxis and be quick about it."

The Governor then released the prisoners, who were utterly unaware of the reason of the release. Semart, who is Secretary-General of the Communist Party, in an interview, said that the Governor came to his cell, told him that he was free and ordered him to get ready to leave the prison in half-an-hour.

Semart protested that he did not want a pardon which did not include Monnousseau, Secretary-General of the Confederation General du Travail Unitaire; but the Governor was insistent and replied that he could not say anything more.

Semart then concluded that he had not been pardoned, but had been released as the result of his appeal to the Court of Cassation.

Prison Governor Suspended. The Cabinet met this evening to discuss the prison hoax, and decided to suspend the Governor.

YUGO-SLAV-ALBANIAN DISPUTE.

THE POWERS TO SETTLE THE POINT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 26th. It is announced from Tirana that the Albanian Government has informed the British, French, Italian and German Ministers that it has assented to the suggestion that the Powers settle the Yugo-Slav-Albanian dispute, which is thus ended.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS APPEAL TO MOSCOW.

TELEGRAM SIGNED BY MME. SUN YAT SEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, June 26th. In response to a telegram from Wuhan, Soldiers' Relief Society, signed by the widow of Sun Yat Sen, asking help, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions has decided to donate 30,000 roubles itself and to propose to the Trade Union organisations that they should materially assist.

Opium From Ichang.

CHINKIANG, June 25th. The Chinese Officer in charge of the raiding party at Chinkiang on June 23rd, has been reprimanded by local Chinese authorities and has been ordered to bear the cost of hospital attendance of the injured and the whole cost of lost equipment.

Nothing to record from other Yangtze ports.

PROCESSIONS AT AMOY.

AMOY, June 24th. Processions were held at Amoy and Kulangsu in connection with celebrations of the 23rd, but these passed off without incident.

STORMS IN SIBERIA AND RUSSIA.

GIGANTIC HAILSTONES.

PEASANTS INJURED AND CATTLE KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, June 26th. During a violent storm, in the Chita district, there were hailstones bigger than pigeons' eggs. Many cattle were killed and twelve peasants were injured.

There were seven hours' torrential rain in the Smolensk district. The crops were destroyed and the rivers over-flowed.

As the result of twenty-four hours' rain, the Volga overflowed and caused landslides near Rybinsk.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

FRENCH POLITICAL OPINION UNCONVINCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 24th. Dr. Stresemann's speech yesterday, as regards M. Poincare's remarks on German militarism, which Germany resented, leaves the majority of French political opinion unconvinced, and the fundamental gulf between French and German interpretation of the Locarno treaty remains unbridged.

France holds that Locarno was a free contract, involving no obligation to modify the Treaty of Versailles, any softening of which remains a gift of the Allies, only to be conceded to Germany for a counter-concession.

HOME YARN.

SEQUEL TO A FALL IN DEMAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 25th. Owing to a fall in the demand for yarn, the Cotton Yarn Association has decided to curtail production in medium counts, twist and west, by 50 per cent, beginning on July 4th. The counts affected are thirty-two's to forty-two's.

TAKING THE CURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAGAZ, Switzerland, June 26th. The Prince Consort of the Netherlands has arrived here to take the cure.

FROM HOLLAND TO DUTCH EAST INDIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, June 26th. Vinpearblack has arrived at Rangoon.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, June 24th. The provisional Franco-German commercial agreement lapses on June 30th, and there is no prospect of its renewal because the French Chamber cannot adopt the French customs tariff before the end of the year, and Germany refuses to prolong the existing agreement for a further six months.

The French Government has refused a German offer to conclude a new provisional agreement up to the date of the enactment of the French customs tariff.

It is emphasised here that there will be no trade war. The Franco-German steel pact is not affected.

A NORWEGIAN'S CLAIM AGAINST U.S. GOVERNMENT.

ENORMOUS LOSSES ALLEGED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 23rd. The Government has rejected the claims of Christopher Hannevig, a Norwegian citizen, for alleged losses through requisitioning in war-time by the Shipping Board of vessels which were being constructed by his company in America, resulting, according to claimant, in a number of companies going bankrupt with resultant losses to Hannevig of upwards of \$7,000,000.

THE POWERS' NAVAL CONFERENCE.

STATEMENTS BY "FIRST LORD" AND ADMIRAL JELlicoe.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, June 25th.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty and head of the British delegation to the Powers' Naval Conference, yesterday expressed his belief that the delegations were beginning to find some common ground on which they could set to work and that as proceedings continued he believed an increasing measure of agreement would be found. Already the experts had cleared up and diminished some difficulties which at first seemed serious. As to the extension of life of battleships he contested the view that it would mean revision of the Washington Treaty. The declaration of intention of the three leading naval Powers not to exceed their obligations under the treaty would make it easier for others to advert later and strengthen a sense of security of the world, thus facilitating the task of the League of Nations' Disarmament Committee. "We cannot go home," said Mr. Bridgeman, "without having discussed this very fully."

"A Landsman's Idea." With reference to suggestions regarding the conversion of merchant ships into an armed fleet, this is not taken seriously by naval experts. Lord Jellicoe, in a recent statement, characterised the idea as "a landsman's idea." He added: "Armed merchantmen of large tonnage equipped with guns and manned by reserve crews would be no match for the smallest and most insignificant cruiser. It would present a large target of the character of an egg shell with a mass of top hamper and highly vulnerable machinery. Any well organised and properly constructed cruiser would be able to make an attack on a limited number of such ships."

Several words doubtful owing to bad atmospheric conditions.

JAPAN'S OPPOSITION TO A FIXED RATIO.

BRITAIN AND U.S.A.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, June 24th. Discounting reports that Viscount Saito has requested a 5-5-4 ratio instead of the 5-5-3, naval circles say that the Navy Minister never agreed to the establishment of a definite ratio, and also point out that Viscount Saito himself clearly stated that Japan was against a changeable ratio, and they emphasise that Japan's attitude remains unchanged.

The Executive Committee.

GENEVA, June 24th. The Naval Conference appointed Mr. W. C. Bridgeman to be chairman of the Executive Committee, and requested the naval advisers to form a group to study, from the technical viewpoint, questions of limitation of cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

The Executive Committee then met for an hour and a half, and decided to appoint a sub-committee to study the limitation problems concerning cruisers and submarines. This marks an advance on private conversations from the viewpoint of expediting business.

A dominions delegate remarked that points of contact were being established, but it was still too early to anticipate decisions. The British Empire delegation met for an hour this morning.

Calibre Of Guns.

LATER. Interviewed by pressmen, Mr. Hugh Gibson expressed the opinion that it would be impracticable to attempt now to modify the Washington Convention without the concurrence of Italy and France.

Mr. Jones said that the United States was not willing to reduce the calibre of the guns of its cruisers to six inches, but was prepared to accept five-inch guns for destroyers.

New York Press Comment.

NEW YORK, June 24th. The *New York World* in an editorial headed "History in the Making," says the Washington conference and the present Geneva conference are phases in a great transition in which Great Britain is surrendering her naval supremacy and sharing with the United States, on a basis of naval parity, her decisive influence in world politics.

The paper adds that this redistribution of power is an extension of the principles of statesmanship which inspired Britain's dealings with the self-governing Dominions of the Empire. "There is no tragedy therein, and there need be none in this willingness to share world power with the United States."

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL BANK APPEAL.

THE DECISION ANNOUNCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 25th.

At the resumption of the final appeal in the case of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the Advocate General, M. Bloch Laroque, addressing the Court of Cassation, arrived at conclusions favouring the quashing of the verdict given against the Directors of the Bank.

The Decision. PARIS, June 26th.

The Court of Cassation, giving its decision in the case of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, rejected the appeals of the Directors Berthelot and Pernotte with regard to an infraction of the Company law, on the ground that the Courts of Appeals decision is on that point final. But they quashed the Court of Appeal's decision as regards the "Distribution of fictitious dividends" as the authenticity of the balance sheet is admitted by the Court of Appeal.

The latter's decision in fining Pernotte and Berthelot 3,000 francs each, was upheld.

The question as to what Court the case is now to be referred will be decided later. Probably it will be the Court of Orleans.

NICARAGUA.

U.S. MARINES LEAVING FOR HOME.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 25th.

The Navy Department has ordered the immediate return home of five hundred Marines from Nicaragua, in pursuance of the plan to withdraw the American Expeditionary Force.

What The Plan Contemplates. WASHINGTON, June 26th.

With regard to the withdrawal of 500 marines from Nicaragua, it is stated that plan contemplates the withdrawal of 600 more later, if conditions are favourable.

This will leave about 1,500 men stationed there for an indefinite period.

MONGOLIAN TOWN CONFLAGRATION.

CHINESE MERCHANTS LOSE HEAVILY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, June 25th. The losses of Chinese merchants alone amount to five million roubles in a fire in the business section of Ulanbator, Mongolia, which destroyed fifty shops.

"DRYS" ON THE WAR-PATH.

£20,000 A YEAR FOR NEW CAMPAIGN.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 24th.

The Anti-Saloon League has decided to spend \$20,000 a year on a "campaign of activity that will strike at every 'wet' candidate at every effort to repeal or nullify the existing prohibition laws."

Simultaneously the League has suffered a defeat and gained a victory in its struggle with the Administration for officers who can be relied on to enforce prohibition according to its own ideas.

Its victory is represented by the resignation of his post as Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, responsible for the enforcement of Prohibition, of General Lincoln C. Andrews, who recently confessed that the legal sale of beer had been in his opinion infinitely superior to a system under which illegal breweries and stills are flooding the country with poisonous liquor. Its defeat is represented by the removal of Mr. Roy A. Haynes, its favourite Assistant Commissioner of Prohibition.

General Andrews is to be succeeded by Mr. Seymour Lowman, a former Lieutenant-Governor of New York and an outspoken "Dry." The vacancy created by the removal of Mr. Haynes will be filled by Dr. J. M. Doran, chief chemist in the Enforcement Bureau and author of the formulae adopted by the Government to render alcohol nauseous and undrinkable.

Mr. Malone draws his percentage because the lent her \$500 for expenses. Her father, who is a successful pork butcher, draws his percentage because he advanced \$200 of his own and \$300 of the girl's own savings from her swimming prizes.

Miss Ederle is still continuing her music-hall tour, though receiving only a third of her earnings. The moral seems to be that American money methods are more tricky even than the English Channel.

ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE.

SOLEMN AND BEAUTIFUL CEREMONY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 25th.

Before an immense crowd of spectators, on the Horse Guards Parade, the King to-day presented a new Standard to the Household Cavalry. His Majesty was attended by the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, and after inspecting both regiments of Life Guards, the Colonels of which are Lord Allenby and Lord Haig, he returned to the saluting base, the old standards then being marched past him. Consecration of the new standards by the Chaplain-General of the Forces took place in the middle of the parade and the standards were afterwards presented to the King before taking post.

This solemn and beautiful ceremony occurs only at long intervals and was one of most impressive witnessed on this famous Parade for several years.

FLYING THE PACIFIC.

FROM FRISCO TO HONOLULU.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 24th.

Mr. Davis, the Secretary for War, has authorised the Army Air Corps to attempt a non-stop flight from San Francisco to Hawaii, a distance of 2,407 miles.

The participants will be Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger, who are now at San Diego. They will use a Fokker plane with three motors, especially equipped for the trip, and expect to take off early in July.

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HOW THE MONEY GOES.

AMERICAN FINANCE MORE IN-TRICATE THAN CHANNEL TIDES.

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THE WEEK-END SPORT.

Race Meeting, Local and Home Tennis, Local and American Baseball, Lawn Bowls, County Cricket, etc.

FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

EXCELLENT AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

SAN DIEGO WINS "SALAGIA" CUP.

Despite the heat the conditions at Happy Valley were by no means unpleasant, as the music of the Borderer's Band is always a treat and the summer creations worn by the Ladies lent a tone and colour to the proceedings which was distinctly restful. The attendance was not quite as good as usual but the cash sweeps were up to the average as many through tickets must have been taken. The dividends were good and the results sufficiently uncertain to sustain interest throughout the afternoon. *San Diego* continued his winning career by annexing the Salagia Cup in easy fashion. After the race a big crowd were entertained in Messrs. Hall and Shenton's box where Mrs. F. C. Hall graciously presented the cup to Messrs. Stanton and Reidy, the owners of *San Diego*. The time for the race 2.07 was by no means bad and this could have been materially reduced had *San Diego* been pressed.

The Starter and his Assistant bore the heat and burden of the day with great fortitude and they are no doubt glad to be relieved of their flags until October. The Handicapper can also put away his records with the knowledge that his work has produced excellent results.

The Racing.

My selection for the first race, *Sunburst Rose*, got well away but his followers were grieved to see Dr. Macgowan throw two furlongs after the start. The saddle had apparently slipped very badly and Dr. Macgowan's experience of falling gained in cross country riding stood him in good stead as he escaped unhurt although he fell directly in front of the field. *Sunburst* continued his career and won the race riderless, *Chau Tze Lon* ably piloted by Mr. Wallace secured first place with *Gomeril* 1½ lengths away while *Macau Beauty* was a bad third.

In a field of nine Mrs. R. J. Paterson's *Regent* won the second race by a length from *Tangle* with *Limestone Hall* a surprising third. Mr. Bulteel is to be congratulated upon this win as *Regent* is a most difficult pony to bring home unless he has a lead and is kept in front from the start.

There were also nine starters in the third race and the start was considerably delayed owing to the over anxiety of the jockeys to get away. *Bing Boy* proved the winner as I anticipated with *Festive Eve* and *Scotter* filling the places.

I was rather disappointed to see only five starters in the fourth race for the Saligia Cup. *San Diego* was made favourite and justified the confidence reposed in him. Stanton allowed the field to run themselves out and rode his own race to come along in the straight to win with ease. *Loch Tummel* was two lengths away with *Ukelele* a weary third.

The finish of the fifth race was quite thrilling and *Pattenbush's* victory by a neck from *Bright Eve* was a triumph for Pollock who lifted his mount home. Poor old *Dobbin* was a long way behind with the rest of the field apparently overcome by the heat.

In the sixth race *Shan Mein* gave the Macao Race Club their second victory beating the favourite *Grey Knight* by 2 of a length with *Grande del Norte* three lengths away.

District Call did not disappoint his supporters in the seventh race but reeled home 1 of a length in front of *Black Mouse* with *Yorks* an unexpected third 2½ lengths away.

The last race produced the biggest field of the day and the bill was filled by three Macao ponies all of which rewarded their supporters handsomely. *August* was made favourite but was never in the picture. *Baccarat* should have won this race with ease but was beaten by *Hon Sin* well ridden by Mr. Ross with *Leaf* two lengths away.

THE RESULTS.

1.—Customs Handicap "A" Class: Six Furlongs.

For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, \$400; 2nd prize, \$150; 3rd prize, \$100.

Mr. Huen Chung's *Chow Tze Lon*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Wallace) 1
Messrs. Hall and Shenton's *The Gomeril*, 163 lbs. (Mr. P. A. Pollock) 2
Mr. Luen Yick's *Macau Beauty*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Tong) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Dynasty's *King of Troy*, 150 lbs. (Mr. da Rosa); Mr. Lim Kee's *Tap Sinc* (late Prince Rupert), 155 lbs. (Mr. Chun); Mr. R. J. Paterson's *September*, 153 lbs. (Mr. Bulteel); Dr. J. C. Macgowan's *Sunburst Rose*, 152 lbs. (Mr. Macgowan).

Won by one and a half lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time: 1.35.

PARI-MUTUEL.

Winner: \$57.90.
Places: \$13.30; \$8.30; \$8.80.

King of Troy 92 124
Sunburst Rose 83 98
The Gomeril 102 201
Chow Tze Lon 50 60
Macau Beauty 127 185
Tap Sinc 57 78

2.—Customs Handicap "B" Class: Six Furlongs.

For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, \$400; 2nd prize, \$150; 3rd prize, \$100.

Mrs. R. J. Paterson's *The Regent*, 151 lbs. (Mr. Bulteel) 1
Messrs. Dyer and Beith's *Tangle*, 157 lbs. (Mr. Reidy) 2
Mr. Ho Kom Tong's *Limestone Hall*, 152 lbs. (Mr. da Rosa) 3

Also ran:—Mr. R. M. Austin's *Home Call*, 166 lbs. (Mr. Gordon); Mr. Hau Un's *Little Sit Tang*, 160 lbs. (Mr. Chun); Mr. Yam Man's *Dick Lo*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Pollock); Mr. Chin Lee's *Yuen Sin*, 152 lbs. (Mr. F. Roza); Mr. D. U. N. Down's *Spectre*, 148 lbs. (Mr. Stanton); Mr. K.H.'s *Loongwa*, 157 lbs. (Mr. Tong).

Won by a length; ½ length between second and third. Time: 1.34.3-6.

PARI-MUTUEL.

Winner: \$53.50.
Places: \$20.50; \$10.30; \$28.50.

Limestone Hall 45 62
The Regent 70 79
Home Call 39 63
Loongwa 131 187
Dick Lo 93 173
Tangle 154 229
Yu N Sin 10 21
Spectre 152 224
Little Sit Tang 138

3.—Customs Handicap "C" Class: Six Furlongs.

For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, \$400; 2nd prize, \$150; 3rd prize, \$100.

Messrs. Tester and Abraham's *Bing Boy*, 165 lbs. (Mr. Stanton) 1
Mr. Eve's *Festive Eve*, 165 lbs. (Mr. Chun) 2
Mrs. R. J. Paterson's *Scotter*, 149 lbs. (Mr. Bulteel) 3

Also ran:—Mr. L. Reidy's *Mowgli*, 165 lbs. (Mr. Pollock); Messrs. Dyer and Beith's *Rannoch*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Reidy); Mr. Dynasty's *King Alan*, 160 lbs. (Mr. da Rosa); Mr. A. W. de Roza's *The Sandpiper*, 149 lbs. (Mr. F. Roza); Mrs. Dyer's *Yorks*, 145 lbs. (Mr. Tong); Mr. R. M. Austin's *Fire Call*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Gordon).

Won by three lengths; five lengths between second and third. Time: 1.35.

PARI-MUTUEL.

Winner: \$15.80.
Places: \$7.50; \$11.80; \$10.30.

Valour 48 87
Fire Call 24 41
King Alan 68 91
Barley Grass 139 152
Scotter 120 180
Loch Rannoch 81 118
Festive Eve 23 45
The Sandpiper 247 322
Bing Boy 247 322

4.—Sutton Stakes and "Saligia" Cup: One Mile.

For China ponies that have started in Hong Kong and have won in 1927. Hong Kong and/or Macao in 1927. \$800 or over in cash prizes. Weight 148 lbs. For each \$100 or part thereof won in excess of \$800, 1 lb. extra. Subscription griffins of 10 lbs. Club of this season allowed 10 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. Cup presented by Messrs. Hall and Shenton with \$500 added. 2nd prize, \$200; 3rd prize, \$100.

Messrs. Stanton and Reidy's *San Diego*, 163 lbs. (Mr. Stanton) 1
Messrs. Dyer and Beith's *Loch Tummel*, 161 lbs. (Mr. Reidy) 2
Mrs. R. J. Paterson's *Ukelele*, 156 lbs. (Mr. Bulteel) 3

Also ran:—Messrs. Hall and Shenton's *The Gecezer*, 168 lbs. (Mr. Pollock); Mr. K.H.'s *Papyrus*, 161 lbs. (Mr. Charles); Mr. R. J. Paterson's *August*, 167 lbs. (Mr. Bulteel); Mr. Chin Lee's *Chui Chow Ning* (late *Magog*), 152 lbs. (Mr. F. Roza); Mr. Eve's *Misty Eve*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Usher); Messrs. Tester and Abraham's *Attabor*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Stanton); Dr. J. C. Macgowan's *Sunburst Rose*, 154 lbs. (Mr. Macgowan).

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time: 2.42.2-5.

Also ran:—Mr. Lim Kee's *Shanghai Friend*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Chun); Mr. U-Un's *Leaf*, 151 lbs. (Mr. da Rosa).

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time: 2.07.

PARI-MUTUEL.

Winner: \$14.00.
Places: \$11.20; \$23.20.

Shanghai Friend 193 223
Ukelele 377 384
Leaf 194 190
Loch Tummel 132 90
San Diego 422 261

5.—Lead Mine Handicap "B" Class: 1½ Miles.

For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, \$450; 2nd prize, \$200; 3rd prize, \$100.

Mrs. R. M. Austin's *Pottenbush*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Pollock) 1
Mr. Eve's *Bright Eve*, 150 lbs. (Mr. Usher) 2
Mrs. R. J. Paterson's *Dobbin*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Bulteel) 3

Also ran:—Mr. U-Un's *Dragon Boat*, 160 lbs. (Mr. Chun); Mr. L. Reidy's *Mowgli*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Stanton); Mr. K.H.'s *Easter Day*, 150 lbs. (Mr. Tong); Mr. G. W. Sewell's *Circe*, 145 lbs. (Mr. Sewell).

Won by a neck; six lengths between second and third. Time: 2.43.3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL.

Winner: \$10.90.
Places: \$7.30; \$16.00; \$12.00.

Easter Day 19 124
Dragon Boat 102 170
Pottenbush 382 423
Dobbin 101 142
Bright Eve 49 90
Circe 61 139
Mowgli 164 303

6.—Pineapple Plate: Seven Furlongs.

For China ponies that have started in Hong Kong at least twice this year and have not won more than one race this year. Winners 7 lbs. penalty. Unplaced ponies this year allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, \$400; 2nd prize, \$150; 3rd prize, \$100.

Mr. Luen Yick's *Shan Mein*, 159 lbs. (Mr. Tong) 1
Mr. R. M. Austin's *Grey Knight*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Pollock) 2
Mrs. Priestley's *Grande del Norte*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Usher) 3

Also ran:—Mr. D. U. N. Down's *Spectre*, 158 lbs. (Mr. Stanton); Mr. H. C. Macnamara's *Soapy Sponge*, 165 lbs. (Mr. Wallace); Mr. Retzou's *Lilac*, 150 lbs. (Mr. da Rosa).

Won by three quarter of a length; three lengths between second and third. Time: 1.54.

PARI-MUTUEL.

Winner: \$41.40.
Places: \$7.20; \$5.60; \$6.80.

Grey Knight 562 593
Shan Mein 148 179
Lilac 131 163
Grande del Norte 165 216
Soapy Sponge 33 98
Spectre 61 148

7.—Potamun Plate: Five Furlongs.

For China ponies. Non-winning subscription griffins of this Club of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lbs. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, \$400; 2nd prize, \$150; 3rd prize, \$100.

Mr. R. M. Austin's *District Call*, 153 lbs. (Mr. Gordon) 1
Lieut. Abel Smith's *Black Mouse*, 160 lbs. (Mr. Bulteel) 2
Mrs. Dyer's *Yorks*, 153 lbs. (Mr. Reidy) 3

Also ran:—Col. Comyn and Capt. Bell's *Borderer*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Usher); Mr. Roda's *Kazunka*, 155 lbs. (Mr. da Rosa); Mr. E. L. Sim's *Sugar Loaf*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Wallace); Mr. W. de Roza's *Chui Chow Ning*, 149 lbs. (Mr. F. Roza); Mrs. Dyer's *Yorks*, 145 lbs. (Mr. Tong); Mr. R. M. Austin's *Fire Call*, 155 lbs. (Mr. Gordon).

Won by three lengths; five lengths between second and third. Time: 1.20.2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL.

Winner: \$9.00.
Places: \$6.20; \$7.60; \$10.10.

Kazunka 93 76
District Call 545 435
Yorks 85 108
Sugar Loaf 82 162
Black Mouse 131 211
Borderer 165 230

8.—Lead Mine Handicap "A" Class: 1½ Miles.

For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, \$450; 2nd prize, \$200; 3rd prize, \$100.

Mr. Chin Lee's *Hon Sin* (late *Gasmeter*), 158 lbs. (Mr. da Rosa) 1
Mr. K.H.'s *Baccarat*, 159 lbs. (Mr. Tong) 2
Mr. U-Un's *Leaf*, 160 lbs. (Mr. Chun) 3

Also ran:—Messrs. Hall and Shenton's *The Gecezer*, 168 lbs. (Mr. Pollock); Mr. K.H.'s *Papyrus*, 161 lbs. (Mr. Charles); Mr. R. J. Paterson's *August*, 167 lbs. (Mr. Bulteel); Mr. Chin Lee's *Chui Chow Ning* (late *Magog*), 152 lbs. (Mr. F. Roza); Mr. Eve's *Misty Eve*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Usher); Messrs. Tester and Abraham's *Attabor*, 162 lbs. (Mr. Stanton); Dr. J. C. Macgowan's *Sunburst Rose*, 154 lbs. (Mr. Macgowan).

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time: 2.42.2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL.	
Winner: \$101.40. Places: \$27.50; \$13.40; \$30.10.	
The Gecezer	257 368
Leaf	59 63
Sunburst Rose	38 73
Hon Sin	55 72
Baccarat	165 187
Misty Eve	153 186
Papyrus	27 41
Chui Chow Ning	11 17
August	205 310
Attabor	120 98

WINNING OWNERS.

1st 2nd 3rd		
Mr. R. M. Austin	2	1 0 3
Mrs. R. J. Paterson	1	0 1 0
Mr. Luen Yick	1	0 0 1
Mr. Huen Chung	1	0 0 0
Tester and Abrahams	1	0 0 0
Stanley and Reidy	1	0 0 0
Mr. Chin Lee	1	0 0 0
Dyer and Beith	0	2 0 0
Mr. Eve	0	2 0 0
Hall and Shenton	0	1 0 0
Mr. K.H.	0	1 0 0
Mr. Ho Kom Tong	0	0 1 0
Mrs. Priestley	0	0 1 0
Mrs. Dyer	0	0 1 0
Mr. U-Un	1	0 1 0

PLACED JOCKEYS.

1st 2nd 3rd		
Mr. Stanton	2	0 0
Mr. Pollock	1	2 0
Mr. Bulteel	1	4 3
Mr. Tong	1	1 1
Mr. da Rosa	1	0 1
Mr. Wallace	1	0 0
Mr. Gordon	0	2 1
Mr. Reidy	0	1 1
Mr. Chun	0	1 1
Mr. Usher	0	1 1

THE LUCKY NUMBERS.

CASH SWEEP RESULTS.

Below are given the results of the cash sweeps at Saturday's Jockey Club races.

Drawers of unplaced starters get \$50 each except where stated.

Race I.

No. 65 \$1,047.20
" 125 299.20
" 250 149.50
Unplaced Nos.—50, 201, 195, 64.

Race II.

No. 364 \$1,254.40
" 316 358.40
" 457 179.20
Unplaced Nos.—263, 30, 319, 314, 437, 195.

Race III.

No. 449 \$1,415.40
" 464 404.40
" 420 202.20
Unplaced Nos.—54, 253, 159, 2, 455, 123.

Race IV.

No. 419 \$3,154.90
" 484 901.40
" 348 450.70
Unplaced Nos. (\$100 each)—311, 42.

Race V.

No. 92 \$1,598.80
" 70 456.80
" 507 228.40
Unplaced Nos.—371, 486, 224, 293.

Race VI.

No. 251 \$1,604.50
" 222 447.00
" 111 292.50
Unplaced Nos.—209, 212, 411.

Race VII.

No. 322 \$1,491.70
" 314 428.20
" 97 213.10
Unplaced Nos.—376, 60, 236.

Race VIII.

No. 373 \$1,537.80
" 309 439.40
" 309 219.70
Unplaced Nos.—318, 287, 439, 375, 456, 622, 264.

MACAO RACES.

THE PROGRAMME FOR NEXT SUNDAY.

SPECIAL STEAMERS RUNNING.

Entries for the extra race meeting to be held at Macao next Sunday closed on Friday night, and are given below.

Entries are quite good. The biggest race will be the July Champions in which there is a cash sweep of \$3 each. There is also an additional \$5 cash sweep on the eighth race.

Special excursion steamers will be run at special fares.

The entries for next Sunday's meetings are as under:—

The Cheklang Plate: 5 furlongs.

Little Darling, Castle, Green Island, Beautiful Terrace, Peking, Easter Day, Dunwell, Sutherland, Wai Chow, Chin Hoi, Pernickety.

The Fukien Plate: 5 furlongs.

Chow Tze Lon, Shanghai Friend, U-Un, Hon. Macao Beauty, Loongwa, Wild Fellow, Flash Star, Baccarat, Sunburst Rose.

The Anhwei Plate: Once round.

Chick To, Glenmerin, Shan Mein, Dragon Boat, May, Wuchang, Valour, Chui Chow Ning, U-Un, Perversity, Lilac, Spectre.

The Chihli Plate: 1 mile.

Dick Lo, Little Sit Tang, Lucky Star, Sun Ning, Tap Sinc, Cherry Brandy.

The Roman Plate: 7 furlongs.

Arca Preta, Fire Dee, Jan Der, Gold Star, Fairy Moon, Jan Jan, Sutherland, Cherry Brandy, Yuen Sin, Six Hundred, White Bird, Perversity.

(Continued on next column).

GOLF.

ARMY BEAT THE CLUB.

INTERESTING MATCH AT FANLING.

The Army side proved too strong for the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club at Fanling yesterday. The Club side only won two out of eight singles matches in the morning, but in the afternoon fared much better at four balls. Four matches were played and the Club won two and were all square on a third.

On the day, however, the Army won by three points.

The Results.

SINGLES.

Club players are given first.

T. D. E. Pendered lost to Lieut. Nason, 2 and 1.

C. C. Stark lost to Major Playfair, 2 and 1.

Capt. Bloxham lost to Capt. Galloway, 1 and 0.

U. R. Andrews beat Capt. Erskine, 5 and 4.

N. L. Smith lost to Capt. Bowie, 1 up.

L. G. S. Dodwell lost to Capt. Quin, 3 and 0.

F. J. de Rome beat Capt. Beavis, 6 and 5.

E. Davidson (Capt.) lost to Lieut. Hirsch, 4 and 2.

Total 2 8

FOURBALLS.

Fourballs were played in the afternoon, the results being as under:—

Pendered and Stark beat Lieut. Nason and Capt. Galloway, 2 up.

Capt. Bloxham and Andrews were all square with Capt. Playfair and Capt. Erskine.

RECREIO'S SPLENDID VICTORY IN BALL GAME.

JAPANESE TROUNCE THE TIGERS.

AN INNING OF THREE HOME CIRCUITS.

[By HONOLULU KID.]

The week-end ball games drew a crowd of fans to the Happy Valley diamond and they were rewarded with some spectacular play on Saturday when the Recreio snatched the victory from the Filipinos in a very closely and keenly contested game.

The game slated for yesterday was rather a dull affair. The Japanese were by far the superior team and completely mastered the South China Tigers.

RECREIO'S WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

A LONG AND CLOSE STRUGGLE.

There was a big surprise in baseball circles on Saturday when the Recreio outfit defeated the Filipinos in a closely contested game. The score was 15-14. The Filipino boys started off with a rush and bagged 7 runs in the first canto. It was a merry-go-round frame. No fewer than eleven men went to the plate. The Portuguese were in arrears up to the fifth stanza. Those fans who left when the Filipinos were trailing 7-3 at the end of the fourth innings, missed a thrill. For the Portuguese redoubled their efforts, and made good.

It proved an expensive mistake to put J. Alvarez on the mound instead of Remedios. The stuff that Alvarez dished out was to the liking of the Filipinos. He walked three and fanned two in the first innings, until Remedios took the pill in hand.

A Homer And Merry-Go-Round.

The Filipinos staged a merry-go-round and brought off a homer in the first canto. Terry Leonard who batted first was given the walking permit. While Cruz was at the plate, Terry stole to second. Cruz was eventually struck out. Harnaez clouted out to centre, took the first sack and sent Terry Leonard to third. Zafra then took up the willow and was given a walk. With bases full, Angeles binged a beauty to right field and galloped around the bases for a homer, and incidentally bringing the other three men home.

With four runs to the good, Rull added one more until Remedios relieved Alvarez at the mound. He also gave away two runs in this frame.

Remedios, as I have said before, is a twirler of the front rank, and the Filipinos were successfully held for three consecutive innings. In the fifth stanza, he allowed them one run more. In the sixth the Manila boys piled up another four on errors and two more in the seventh and last innings.

An Up-Hill Climb.

I was glad to see that my suggestion was acted upon when Zafra was detailed to pitch for the Filipino gang. He blanked out the Recreio in the first and fifth innings. The Portuguese boys possessed a morale that nothing could shake. Against heavy odds they doggedly went on, and not until the sixth frame, did the smile come back to their faces. They heaved a sigh of relief when the score at the end of the 6th showed 14-12 in their favour.

The sixth innings of the Recreio was an exciting one. A. Alvarez was given the walking ticket, and when Noronha was at the plate, he took a risk by stealing to second. Zafra the Filipino pitcher was getting erratic at this stage. His wild pitchings were meat to the Portuguese. Noronha was also walked and Alvarez who was at second, stole to third. Figueroa then took up the bat, and clouted out to left. Alvarez trotted home and Noronha halted at third. H. Barros brought Noronha home by hitting out to short. This was followed by Figueroa cantering home from a hit made by J. Alvarez.

Bases were full when Pereira went in to bat, but what made the Filipinos play the field, I really could not understand. With three men at base, there was no occasion to play the field, for they could not steal. But they did, and on an error on the first baseman, J. Alvarez stole home.

Pereira hit out to centre field for a two bagger and brought Barros and Alvarez home. A. Alvarez, then went to the plate, and with a hefty

swing to centre-field, he brought Pereira home.

The Recreio garnered seven rounds in this canto with eleven men going in to bat. A merry-go-round, that.

In the seventh and last stanza, both teams were striving to gain the winning run, and excitement ran high. The Recreio got it, through Figueroa. He was at third, when Barros with a timely hit to right, brought him in.

The teams lined out as follows:—
Recreio.
 C. Remedios 1b. T. Leonard
 H. Barros r.f. Filer
 J. Alvarez p. Zafra
 M. Barros 3b. Bautista
 H. Alves s.s. Cruz
 C. R. Pereira c.f. D. Leonard
 A. Alvarez c. Harnaez
 J. Noronha 1.f. Rull
 A. M. Xavier 2b. Angeles
 C. Figueroa (sub) Delgado
 Umpires: S. Hachiuma and Kusano.

Score by inning:—
 Recreio 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Total 15
 Filipinos 0 1 2 0 4 7 1 15

TIGERS v. JAPANESE.

The game yesterday between the Tigers and the Japanese was, as I anticipated, a very one-sided affair. The Japanese played havoc with the Tigers whose fielding was very poor.

The Japanese scored two home runs in the first canto. Saido and Y. Hachiuma were responsible for the circuit runs. In the third stanza Ikeda trotted all over the bases in record time.

The Japanese held the Tigers scoreless up to the end of the third frame, and they were trailing with 21 runs. In the Tigers' fourth, they broke the bad spell by garnering 3 runs. The Japanese returned the compliment by adding another three in the fourth canto.

The Japanese held the Tigers scoreless up to the end of the third frame, and they were trailing with 21 runs. In the Tigers' fourth, they broke the bad spell by garnering 3 runs. The Japanese returned the compliment by adding another three in the fourth canto.

With the score standing at 24-3 in favour of the Japanese, they began the fifth innings and piled up another three runs. S. Hachiuma, Saido and Hara were the contributors. Hachiuma's run was a clear steal. He clouted out to third and got to third base owing to errors of the first and second basemen. The Tigers were blanked out in the fifth.

The Japanese added another five runs in the sixth frame. Y. Hachiuma, Morata, S. Hachiuma, Saido and Hara were the contributors. The Tigers drew a blank in this stanza.

Another home run was scored in the seventh canto by Y. Hachiuma for the Japanese. The score at this stage was 38-3 in their favour.

The Tigers failed to make a rally and lost the game by 35 runs.

The two teams were as follows:—

Japanese.
 Kusano c.f. S. L. Lee
 Y. Hachiuma s.s. K. C. Wong
 Morata 1b. P. Wong
 S. Hachiuma p. L. T. Wong
 Saido 2b. Yuen
 Honda 3b. H. Shing
 Hara c. H. Wong
 Ikeda r.f. Young
 Tajima 3b. Luon

Umpires:—Harnaez (Plate) and Zafra (base).

Score by innings:—
 Japanese 10 1 10 3 3 5 6 38
 Tigers 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3

PICK-POCKET IN BASEBALL STAND.

While the ball game between the Tigers and Japanese was in full swing at the Happy Valley diamond yesterday, a pick-pocket was also plying his trade.

An American Petty Officer who was on the stand with his back to the railing, felt a tug at his hip pocket. He looked round and simultaneously gripped hold of a hand. In the hand he found a ten-dollar note which had been extracted from his pocket. The man was arrested and taken to the Police Station.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

CRAIGENGOWER "C" BEATEN.

CONCLUDING STAGES REACHED.

[By HOLLYWOOD.]

Further matches were played in the three divisions of the Lawn Tennis League over the week-end. The results are interesting study, and the League struggle has never been more keenly followed despite the fact that the Chinese Recreation Club has, so far, held sway in the three divisions.

The concluding stages have now been reached. Most of the Club have played the majority of their matches and provided good weather prevails during the next few week-ends, everything should be over by next month.

Apart from the outstanding performances of the Chinese Recreation Club, the competition among the other Clubs was interesting and keen. Already there have been unexpected changes in the League Tables and until the end arrives, any forecast for the second and third positions is hard to make.

Kowloon Cricket Club won as expected against the University in the only match played in the "A" Division, but University was by no means badly beaten, being, in fact, only one game down at the end. Cheong Tuck Wing and T. K. Tan were mainly responsible for this close fight, and accomplished a splendid performance in beating the University by 10-1. By this victory, the Kowloon Cricket Club occupy the third position in the Table. In the "B" Division, Craigengower went down badly

(Continued on next column.)

AMERICAN BASE-BALL.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LEAGUES.

LAST WEEK'S RESULTS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, June 25th.
 Last week's results in big league baseball were as follows:

National League.
 Saturday (June 18th):
 St. Louis 6, New York 4.
 Pittsburgh 7, Boston 2.
 Chicago 2, Philadelphia 7.

Sunday (June 19th):
 St. Louis 3, New York 4.
 Chicago 14, Pittsburgh 7.
 Cincinnati 1, Philadelphia 3.
 Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 0.

Monday (June 20th):
 Chicago 0, Pittsburgh 4.

Other matches postponed on account of rain.

Tuesday (June 21st):
 New York 5, Pittsburgh 7.
 Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 3.
 Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 5.
 St. Louis 6, Chicago 7.
 St. Louis 12, Chicago 3.

Wednesday (June 22nd):
 Pittsburgh 11, Cincinnati 9.
 St. Louis 11, Chicago 5.

Other matches postponed on account of rain.

Thursday (June 23rd):
 New York 6, Boston 2.
 New York 3, Boston 6.
 Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 0.
 St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3.

Friday (June 24th):
 Philadelphia 3, New York 7.
 Philadelphia 3, New York 5.
 Brooklyn 3, Boston 5.
 Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 4.
 St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.

American League.
 Saturday (June 18th):
 New York 9, St. Louis 4.
 Philadelphia 6, Chicago 2.
 Washington 6, Detroit 4.
 Boston 5, Cleveland 0.

Sunday (June 19th):
 Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.
 Washington 1, Detroit 5.

Monday (June 20th):
 No games—rain.

Tuesday (June 21st):
 Boston 3, New York 7.
 Boston 1, New York 7.
 Philadelphia 4, Washington 5.
 Philadelphia 6, Washington 2.

Wednesday (June 22nd):
 Boston 4, New York 7.
 Boston 3, New York 3.
 Philadelphia 2, Washington 4.
 Philadelphia 13, Washington 7.
 Chicago 2, St. Louis 3.
 Chicago 8, St. Louis 5.

Thursday (June 23rd):
 Boston 4, New York 11.
 Philadelphia 4, Washington 1.
 Cleveland 7, St. Louis 2.
 Chicago 5, Detroit 6.

Friday (June 24th):
 Boston 3, Washington 5.
 Cleveland 1, St. Louis 2.
 Chicago 4, Detroit 5.

against the Recreio, which is surprising, but the Valley side was without Bodik and Leonard, their best pair, whose absence probably upset the team. The other results were much as expected.

As I anticipated, there was some keen competition in the "O" Division. Two of the four matches ended in wins by the narrowest possible margin of one game only. The Craigengower, who had until then been undefeated, lost to the Nippon Club at King's Park and the Hong Kong Cricket Club did the trick against Taikoo at Shaukiwan. The Kowloon British School scored their second win at the expense of the R.A.O.C., while the Chinese easily defeated the Recreio in the fourth match.

The results of the different matches were as follows:—

"A" DIVISION.

Kowloon C.C. v. University.

Played on the Kowloon Cricket Club courts, the Home team winning by the narrowest possible margin of one game only.

Scores:—
 Kowloon C.C.: Games.
 W. Hyde and C. E. Millard 21
 E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher 75
 L. Jack and C. W. E. Bishop 14
 Total 50

University: Games.
 F. A. Redmond and B. H. Wong 18
 Dr. D. K. Samy and H. C. Hung 15
 T. W. Cheong and T. K. Tan 18
 Total 40

"B" DIVISION.

Hong Kong C.C. v. South China A.A.

Played on the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts, the Home team winning by 15 games.

Scores:—
 Hong Kong C.C.: Games.
 H. Garrard and S. M. H. 10
 L. M. S. Lloyd and W. A. Nowers 22
 W. L. Dunbar and R. K. Valentine 19
 Total 57

South China A.A.: Games.
 Chan Hin Wo and Ma Chi Hu 13
 Luk King Cheung and Luk Ding Cheung 10
 Chan So and Ho Wei Hing 19
 Total 42

Recreio v. Craigengower.
 Played on the Club de Recreio courts, King's Park, the Home team winning by 31 games.

Scores:—
 Recreio: Games.
 J. Silva and F. Remedios 27
 E. A. Noronha and E. de Sousa 22
 C. Barretto and F. Prata 16
 Total 65

Craigengower: Games.
 W. E. Crocker and A. B. Hamson 14
 W. J. Howard and H. J. Howard 16
 G. A. Hyder and D. Kelly 4
 Total 34

Nippon Club v. Indian R.C.
 Played on the Nippon Club courts, King's Park, the Indian Recreation Club winning by 29 games.

Scores:—
 Nippon Club: Games.
 Y. Sakiji and H. Watanabe 15
 U. Mizuguchi and T. Miki 10
 K. Tsurumi and N. Nomura 10
 Total 35

Indian R.C.: Games.
 S. A. R. Ismail and S. S. Hussain 22
 Y. A. Wahab and S. A. Hussain 22
 S. A. R. Ismail and D. Mohamed 20
 Total 64

M.B.K. v. University.
 Played on the M.B.K. courts, Minden Row, Kowloon, the University winning by 9 games.

Scores:—
 M.B.K.: Games.
 Y. Mizobe and M. Kitajima 15
 N. Inagaki and W. Tanaka 13
 Y. Koyama and G. Nakamura 17
 Total 45

University: Games.
 W. M. Gittens and T. L. Lu 19
 G. de Sousa and Y. B. Ng 17
 B. P. Ng and C. L. Tan 18
 Total 54

"C" DIVISION.

Craigengower v. Nippon Club.

Played on the Craigengower Cricket Club courts, Happy Valley, the Nippon Club winning by the narrowest possible margin of one game only.

Scores:—
 Craigengower: Games.
 H. M. Xavier and C. E. D. Clow and E. Hamson 12
 V. Sousa and A. B. Remedios 21
 Total 49

Nippon Club: Games.
 Chinese R.C. 7
 Indian R.C. 6
 Kowloon 6
 University 5
 M.B.K. 5
 Hong Kong C.C. 5
 U.S.R.C. 4
 Total 49

Chinese R.C.: Games.
 W. J. Howard and A. B. Hamson 15-18
 C.C.C. 40; I.R.C. 59.

The following are the placings of the different Clubs competing in the League:—

Division "A"
 M. W. L. Pts.
 Chinese R.C. 6 6 0 6
 Indian R.C. 5 4 1 4
 Kowloon 6 4 2 4
 University 5 2 3 2
 M.B.K. 5 1 4 1
 Hong Kong C.C. 5 1 4 1
 U.S.R.C. 4 0 4 0

Division "B"
 M. W. L. Pts.
 Chinese R.C. 7 7 0 7
 Club de Recreio 7 7 0 7
 Indian R.C. 8 7 1 7
 Nippon Club 7 4 3 4
 Craigengower C.C. 8 4 4 4
 South China A.A. 7 3 4 3
 U.S.R.C. 6 3 3 3
 Hong Kong C.C. 7 2 5 2
 University 7 2 5 2
 Kowloon C.C. 6 1 4 1
 M.B.K. 7 1 8 1
 Royal Engineers 6 0 6 0

Division "C"
 M. W. L. Pts.
 Chinese R.C. 7 7 0 7
 Nippon Club 7 9 1 6
 Craigengower C.C. 5 4 1 4
 Club de Recreio 6 4 2 4
 Netherlands T.C. 4 2 2 2
 South China A.A. 5 2 3 2
 Kowloon C.C. 5 2 3 2
 R.A.O.C. 6 2 4 2
 Hong Kong C.C. 6 2 4 2
 K.B.S.F.P.A. 5 2 6 2
 Taikoo R.C. 7 0 7 0

Nippon Club: Games.
 H. Yokoi and U. Shikano 12
 T. Isomura and K. Nakano 18
 K. Yoshim and Y. Hachiuma 20
 Total 50

Taikoo R.C. v. Hong Kong C.C.
 Played on the Taikoo Recreation Club courts, the Hong Kong Cricket Club winning by the narrowest possible margin of one game only.

Scores:—
 Taikoo R.C.: Games.
 G. Morrison and W. J. Eldridge 15
 R. M. Keown and A. Morrison 16
 J. Sloan and K. Boulton 18
 Total 49

Hong Kong C.C.: Games.
 R. W. Lee and C. H. Eldridge 12
 J. T. Prior and A. E. Pritchard 22
 A. H. Penn and J. R. Hinton 16
 Total 50

Chinese R.C. v. Recreio.
 Played on the Chinese Recreation Club courts, Causeway Bay, the Home team winning easily by the wide margin of 57 games.

Scores:—
 Chinese R.C.: Games.
 W. B. Ma and K. K. Ip 29
 W. C. Cheng and T. C. Chiu 29
 H. F. Un and M. K. Lau 23
 Total 78

Recreio: Games.
 H. Remedios and L. Carvalho 8
 A. A. Remedios and A. Hyndman 9
 A. V. Remedios and L. Ribeiro 7
 Total 21

R.A.O.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A.
 Played on the R.A.O.C. courts, Sookunpo, the Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association winning easily by 37 games.

Scores:—
 R.A.O.C.: Games.
 White and Moeck 9
 Greenaway and Andrews 15
 Burger and Gordon 7
 Total 31

K.B.S.F.P.A.: Games.
 C. Pile and G. Poonchee 24
 G. Hedley and W. R. Greenhalgh 25
 J. C. Faers and Murphy 13
 Total 68

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.
 "B" DIVISION.
 Craigengower C.C. v. Indian R.C.
 Played on the Craigengower Cricket Club courts yesterday, the Indian Recreation Club winning by 18 games.

Scores:—
 Indian R.C.: Games.
 E. Crocker and D. Clow beat S. A. R. Ismail and D. Mohamed 6-5
 lost to S. A. Hussain and Y. A. Wahab 4-7
 beat S. S. Hussain and S. A. Hamid 6-5

H. J. Howard and A. B. Hamson (C.C.C.)
 lost to S. A. R. Ismail and D. Mohamed 3-8
 lost to S. A. Hussain and Y. A. Wahab 4-7
 beat S. S. Hussain and S. A. Hamid 8-3

W. J. Howard and C. E. Xavier (C.C.C.)
 lost to S. A. R. Ismail and D. Mohamed 2-9
 lost to S. A. Hussain and Y. A. Wahab 3-8
 lost to S. S. Hussain and S. A. Hamid 4-7

Total: C.C.C., 40; I.R.C., 59.

LEAGUE TABLES.
 The following are the placings of the different Clubs competing in the League:—

Division "A"
 M. W. L. Pts.
 Chinese R.C. 6 6 0 6
 Indian R.C. 5 4 1 4
 Kowloon 6 4 2 4
 University 5 2 3 2
 M.B.K. 5 1 4 1
 Hong Kong C.C. 5 1 4 1
 U.S.R.C. 4 0 4 0

Division "B"
 M. W. L. Pts.
 Chinese R.C. 7 7 0 7
 Club de Recreio 7 7 0 7
 Indian R.C. 8 7 1 7
 Nippon Club 7 4 3 4
 Craigengower C.C. 8 4 4 4
 South China A.A. 7 3 4 3
 U.S.R.C. 6 3 3 3
 Hong Kong C.C. 7 2 5 2
 University 7 2 5 2
 Kowloon C.C. 6 1 4 1
 M.B.K. 7 1 8 1
 Royal Engineers 6 0 6 0

Division "C"
 M. W. L. Pts.
 Chinese R.C. 7 7 0 7
 Nippon Club 7 9 1 6
 Craigengower C.C. 5 4 1 4
 Club de Recreio 6 4 2 4
 Netherlands T.C. 4 2 2 2
 South China A.A. 5 2 3 2
 Kowloon C.C. 5 2 3 2
 R.A.O.C. 6 2 4 2
 Hong Kong C.C. 6 2 4 2
 K.B.S.F.P.A. 5 2 6 2
 Taikoo R.C. 7 0 7 0

The match at Derby, between Derbyshire and Gloucestershire both sides did not complete an innings, the scores being:—
 Derbyshire, 139 for two wickets.
 For Gloucester, however, Dipper contributed 131, and for Derby Storer had reached 80 (not out) when play was stopped.

WARWICK v. LEICESTERSHIRE.
 Playing at Birmingham, where rain caused an abandonment of play, Warwick gained points for a first innings' lead over Leicestershire.

The only scores of note were by Wyatt (11) and Bates (54).
 Scores:—
 Warwick, 240, and 101 for three wickets.
 Leicester, 144.

ESSEX v. OXFORD UNIV.
 The match at Chelmsford, between Essex and Oxford University was left drawn.

For Essex, Hipkin made 108, Outmore 89 and Russell 71. Surrier took five wickets for 103 runs.

For Oxford, Cazalet made 80 and Barber 50. Eastman took four wickets for 24 runs.

Scores:—
 Essex, 414.
 Oxford, 301.
 (Continued on next column.)

COUNTY CRICKET.

RAIN SPOILS PLAY.

KENT LOSE TO SUSSEX.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

No play was possible at Home in County cricket on Friday owing to rain, but despite this there was again a good number of centuries scored. There was one doyle century knocked up by Brown (Hampshire) who was partnered by Mead, who made 183.

Kent v. Sussex at Hershams was, however, finished, the Home county winning an excellent game by 30 runs, thanks to Maurice Tate being in his best form, taking 8 wickets for 68 runs. The unexpected defeat of the Hop County may have a bearing on the championship. It certainly furthers the prospects of Nottingham.

The list of centuries follow:—
 Brown (Hampshire) 204
 Mead (Hampshire) 183
 Enthoven (Middlesex) 139
 Dipper (Gloucester) 131
 Shepherd (Surrey) 128
 Jardine (Surrey) 118
 Watson (Lancs.) 115
 Hipkin (Sussex) 108
 Hardinge (Kent) 105
 E. Tyldesley (Lancs.) 101
 LONDON, June 24th.

There was no play in the County Championship to-day, on account of rain, all the following matches being affected except Kent v. Sussex.

LANCASHIRE v. MIDDLESEX.
 LONDON, June 25th.

Playing at Lords against Middlesex, Lancashire won on the first innings.

There were two centuries scored for the leading County, Ernest Tyldesley scoring 101 and Watson 115. Hallows made 82 and Makepeace 54.

The only scorer of note for Middlesex was Enthoven, who made 139.

Scores:—
 Lancashire, 413.
 Middlesex, 319.

SURREY v. CAMBRIDGE UNIV.
 Playing at the Oval, Surrey won on the first innings against Cambridge University. The scores were:—

Surrey, 556 and 59 for one wicket.
 Cambridge, 361.

The best scorers for Cambridge were Dawson 78, Seabrooke 71 and Machin 57.

HAMPSHIRE v. YORKSHIRE.

LAWN TENNIS.

PROGRESS OF THE WIMBLEDON TOURNAMENT.

ANOTHER WIN FOR "OUR BETTY."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 24th.

Following heavy rain in the morning the weather cleared up and became sunny. There was a fair attendance.

The centre and number one courts had been protected from the rain, but the others were saturated.

With only Greig, Campbell and C. Philcox remaining in the Men's Singles, where they are doomed to fall in the fourth round to Kozeluh, Borotra and Tilden, the consolation for Britain must be in the women's section, where the pairings for the quarter finals, so far as they are available, are Mrs. Godfree versus Miss Ryan, and Sonpita De Alvarez versus Mrs. Watson. The opponents of Mrs. Pencock and Miss Joan Fry in the quarter finals have not yet been decided.

Men's Singles.

Hunter (America) beat Gregory, the English International, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3. Tilden beat Bousses (France), 6-1, 7-5, 6-2. In the fourth round Cochet beat Dekelohing (Hungary), 8-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Brugnon beat Kingsley, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. The first half of the quarter finals will thus be that Tilden will meet Brugnon and Cochet will have Hunter as his opponent.

Ladies' Singles.

In the third round Miss Helen Wills beat Miss Eileen Bennett, 7-5, 6-3.

In the fourth round Mrs. Godfree beat Miss Coyer, 6-2, 6-2; Miss Ryan beat Miss Harvey, 7-5, 6-1; Mrs. Pencock beat Miss Maltby, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Joan Fry beat Miss Bouman, the Dutch holder of the French Harcourts title, 2-6, 6-4, 9-7.

Men's Doubles.

In the second round Tilden and Hunter beat Godfree and Greig, 6-0, 10-8 (retired); Harada and Washburn beat the Irish Duv Cup players, the Hon. Mr. Campbell and Mahoney, 6-0, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

"Betty" Again Victorious.

London, June 25th.

At Wimbledon in dull and threatening weather, before a large crowd, in the fourth round, Miss Betty Nuthall, the 16-years-old British girl, beat Mrs. Hill by 6-3, 6-3.

Singles.

The fourth round concluded by Kozeluh beating Greig, 6-4, 3-0, the latter retiring in the second set owing to leg trouble.

Timmer beat Philcox, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0. Lacoste beat Condon, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3. Borotra beat Campbell, 6-8, 9-6, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Wills was the last to enter the quarter-final by defeating Miss Goldsack, 6-1, 6-3.

Record Attendance.

There was a record attendance of 22,000, the gates being closed at 3.30.

Doubles.

In the first round Tilden and Mrs. Mallory beat the Scottish champion, Collins and Joan Fry, 6-2, 8-6; Hunter and Ryan beat Crole-Rees and Miss Haydon, 8-6, 6-3.

In the second round, Standing and Miss Phayre beat Kreuzer and Frau Friedleben, 6-4, 6-3.

In the Women's Doubles, first round, Misses Fry and Saunders beat Fraulein Aussem and Friedleben, 6-0, 6-1.

The right to enter the singles semi-finals will be contested by the last eight as follows: Tilden, Brugnon, Cochet, Hunter, Lacoste, Kozeluh, Borotra and Timmer.

In the Women's Singles by Mrs. Godfree, Mrs. Pencock, and Misses Ryan, Alvarez, Watson, Wills, Fry and Nuthall.

Tilden and Hunter beat Mayes and Summerson, 7-5, 6-2, and 8-3.

Entering the last eight in the second round, Higgs and Lester beat the Austro-German pair, De Kelmring and Kleinschorth, 4-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Eight thousand spectators cheered the continental for their fine fight.

Mrs. Pencock and Miss Heine (South Africa) entered the last eight by defeating Misses Bouman and Satterthwaite, 6-0, 6-1.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

SUCCESSFUL INAUGURATION AT LEE GARDENS.

FIRST OF SERIES OF SATURDAY EVENING AL FRESCO CONCERTS.

Now that it has actually taken place everyone who was present is saying that it seems a pity that something on these lines has not been started before in Hong-Kong during the summer months.

The opening concert of a series at Lee Gardens on Saturday night by the full military pipe bands of the 1st Bn. the Cameronian was certainly an unqualified success, and given weather like last Saturday night the remaining concerts should do equally well.

In all six promenade concerts have been arranged to take place in these delightful surroundings at East Point, and they will be given there every Saturday night if fine, and if wet, in the adjoining Lee Theatre, by the hand and pipes of the Cameronian, who have been engaged for six weeks. At the end of that time if there is a desire shown by the public for their continuance the same band may be re-engaged, or another band may appear.

A better ideal venue for a promenade concert could not have been found in the Colony. The wooded portion of the spacious gardens with the coloured electric lights sparkling between the leaves formed a picturesque setting.

Dozens of lights of all colours illuminated the area in which the concert was given, and there were in addition many brilliant arc lamps.

A *Daily Press* reporter who was present at the concert was somewhat surprised to see so large an attendance. It was obvious from the number present that the idea has taken on among the European community, and it is certainly worth the trouble of a ride on the tram, or by car to East Point every Saturday evening for the change it provides as well as for a capital entertainment of over two hours.

There were several hundred Europeans present, and no doubt there will be many more there next Saturday. Seating arrangements are excellent, the seats being arranged in a circle around the picturesque Chinese lattice work and stand that everyone can hear and see well.

Refreshments both soft and otherwise, are obtainable from Messrs. Lane, Crawford's buffet.

An excellent and very diversified programme was provided consisting of twelve numbers and the band contributions were well interspersed with stirring selections by Pipe and Drum Band and Highland Dancing. The band were under the able baton of Mr. Horace E. Dowell, L.R.A.M., and Pipe Major H. B. Eddie was in charge of Pipes.

The programme opened with a march "Triumph of Right," which was followed with a beautiful cornet solo "Sizilietta" soloist, Bds. G. Phillips.

Perhaps the most popular band pieces were Verdi's "La Traviata," the encore, a tubular bell piece, "In a Chinese Temple Garden," and "The Gondoliers."

It goes without saying that the skirling of the pipes was greatly appreciated, but the piece which received greatest applause was the slow march "Highland Cradle Song."

The Highland dancing and sword dances were also exceedingly enjoyed.

From remarks overheard it would seem that the introduction of a few musical comedy numbers would be appreciated, such as "Rose Marie" and "No, No, Nanette." This would vary the programme a little more, and cater for every taste.

The Programme.

The full programme as given is appended, and is more or less typical of what will be given each Saturday.

March—"The Triumph of Right" Lovell.

Cornet Solo—"Sizilietta" Blon. (Soloist—Bdman. G. Phillips).

March Strathspey and Reed Pipe Band.

1. "Battle o' Harlan."

2. "The Braes o' Mar."

3. "Tall Tottle."

4. "The Cameron Men."

Grand Selection—"La Traviata" Verdi.

Characteristic—"In a Chinese Temple Garden" Kefolley.

Introduction—"The Incantation of the Priests in the Temple—"

A Manchou wedding procession passes by—a street disturbance ensues between some coolies (founded on an actual Chinese scene). Quietude is restored and with a combined "Coolie" themes, the piece is brought to a conclusion.

Highland Dancing—"The Sword Dance" Regt. Pipers.

Lt. Col. Yates.

Lt. Col. Main.

Piper Davidson.

Piper Thomson.

Overture—"Oberon" Weber.

(Continued on next column).

A GLIMPSE OF HARVARD.

CURIOUSLY LIKE CAMBRIDGE.

[BY LADY ADAMS.]

Cambridge, Mass., is, of course, Harvard, for everything in the little town centres round "The Yard," as they call the college grounds.

The shops in the immediate neighbourhood of the college gates enter almost exclusively for men.

I wanted some darned worsted one day, and had to walk the shopping length of one street and half-way down another before I found a shop the outside of which held out the slightest hopes.

There is the Cambridge Co-operative, of course, pronounced "Coop"—where my professor, who lectured here all last spring, told me I could buy "simply everything in reason." Evidently darned worsted is not "in reason." But boots, and sweaters, and "half-hose," and pipes, and "smart wear for gents," of all kinds abound in the Cambridge shops.

The undergraduates are interesting. A great many of them wear fur coats—with the fur outside, of the shaggiest description, and they go bare-headed. On wet days they wear rubber coats and rubber boots and rubber hats, and as the women students at Radcliffe Hall, just round the corner from the college, wear exactly the same, Harvard-square on a stormy day is monotonous.

The Women Students.

The women students wear fur coats, too, and in the snow, long snow-boots, called "zippers," so named from the zipping sound made as the wearer swiftly fastens them with a little metal catch that she runs up to the top. But even if the Radcliffe student is bare-headed and short-haired one can always tell her from her brother, by what seems to the elderly and uninitiated a piece of very bright pink flesh between her calves and her knees.

Expensive silk stockings, the others know. The Radcliffe student does all her shopping in Boston; she must.

But the really smart men do not wear their fur outside. Their coats are fur-lined, without a hair of it showing; not a fur collar on your life. The wise know the fur-lined coat by the exquisite looseness at the small of the back, and by the cut of the sleeves. And with a fur-lined coat go a bowler and English leather gloves.

Harvard-square, is, I imagine, one of the well-known danger zones of the world. Motor-cars and buses come at you from all sides, quickly and surely, and the only thing to do is to have across, like Tennyson's Brook, in and out, and round about. Once inside the Yard the world is yours. There are little raised duck-boards along every path, to keep us all out of the mud, and in Harvard spring comes the day and hour that the duck-boards are removed.

The Professors' Green Bags.

The older professors, and some of the undergraduates—naturally not those with fur-lined coats—carry the tools of their trade in green baize bags of the most devastating simplicity; sometimes over their shoulder, sometimes absent-mindedly trailing, often tucked under their arm. These green baize bags are to me the most characteristic sight in Cambridge.

The Widener Library is even more wonderful than I thought it was going to be, and friendly powers having come to my aid, I spent long hours amongst all the books I want, without let or hindrance.

There is one movie-picture house in the square, and no theatre at all, but there are good concerts given under the University auspices, and certainly it is not clubs and debates, and dances, and dinners, and smokers that lack.

Cambridge, Mass., is, curiously like Cambridge, Eng., on a foggy, wet, grey afternoon, when the crews are practising, and the boats are seen through mist.

It is all enchanting here; the likenesses to our Cambridge are so many, the differences so few; we are in the midst of a friendly people, who have welcomed us, and who show us that exquisite hospitality that one associates with America—far-reaching and thoughtful.

Slow March—1.

"Highland Cradle Song" Pipe Band.

Slow March—2 "Lochan Side" Pipe Band.

Suite—"Woodland Pictures" Fletcher.

1. In the Hayfields.

2. An Old World Garden.

3. The Beaneast.

Selection—"The Gondoliers" Sullivan.

Highland Dancing—"The Foursome Reel" Regt. Pipers.

Lt. Col. Main.

Lt. Col. Yates.

Piper Davidson.

Piper Thomson.

Fantasia—"A Hunting Scene" Bueclousi.

Early Morning—"The Meet. The pack in full cry. Tally Ol The Mort" and The Return Home! The Cameronian Band.

WHAT I THINK OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLAR NOW AT OXFORD.

INTERESTING ARTICLE BY MR. T. E. HUME, B.A.

"What I think of English Education" is the title of an interesting article written by an American Rhodes scholar, Mr. T. E. Hume, B.A., aged 22, President of the Yale University Union and editor of the Yale University Magazine, who is now at New College, Oxford. Mr. Hume contributes his article to the *Western Weekly News* (Plymouth) and in it he gives an outside impression of English education, on which so much had been written at home of late.

Mr. Hume writes:—

English education, like the English political system, is always something of a mystery to the continental mind. Even to an American, with a good deal of British blood in his veins, it is not easy, fully to understand how seemingly casual an educational method can accomplish so much. It is only after a time in this country that he begins to realize the enormous potentialities of the Englishman's belief in liberty rather than regulation; in commonsense rather than coercion.

Consider Oxford education, for example. The average public-school boy goes up to the University at that awkward age when either his body has very much outgrown his brain, or his brain taken such precocious steps as to leave his body sadly neglected. He goes to polish off the remainder of what he calls his "education."

Suddenly, something happens to him; although what it is, no one can quite say. Surely the result cannot be measured in so many ounces of added muscle, or in so many new convolutions of his cerebral cortex? He may, of course, come down with a "first" or a "fluger" "Blue," but Heaven forbid that he should call that his education! No, the thing eludes definition, just as the system defies description—and the critic's job is so much the harder.

Not that there aren't plenty of rules about the place! It is not my purpose to add to the floods of invective against the little grey book, "Memorandum on Conduct and Discipline, etc." The extraordinary system of paternalism which it represents is a natural relic of medievalism; to remind us, that the academic heritage comes to us from gentlemen of a more ascetic temperament.

English And American Contrasts.

Whether it is merely a moss-covered relic, or whether, on the other hand, it implies a distrust of the sense of responsibility and self-respect inculcated by the average public-school, I hesitate to say. I can only call attention to the complete isolation of such a disciplinary system from that of the Continental Universities, on the one hand (where the institution has nothing whatever to do with the non-academic side of student life); and from that in force in America, on the other (where the University provides accommodation for its students, but undertakes practically no control over his private life and habits).

The contrast in emphasis between The English and American method could hardly be more complete. Here (at Oxford) one has to get up for roll-call in the morning, wear an ugly black gown during the day, and be back within one's college gates by an early hour every night! Apart from that, and subject to the rules in the "grey book," a man may do as he chooses, study as he wills, or not study at all if he prefers to get his education in other ways.

In America, on the other hand, a student may sleep and eat what he likes. He has rooms in the college, but he has practically no restrictions, physically at any rate; he is capable of taking care of himself; he may leave town as often as he likes, and stay out seven nights a week if he is so inclined. The discipline is equally rigid to that at Oxford, but of a totally different character.

England's Casual System.

It is the mental rather than the personal side of one's University life that is in America so carefully guided and controlled. Not only is one required to attend a large number of lectures each week, but one's whole course is almost mechanically prescribed along one of several lines, and regular terminal examinations in all subjects prevent all work being left until the end of a three- or four-year course. Contrast this with the English method, under which, however, many glorified nursery regulations he may have to endure—the undergraduate can at least lay claim to an almost complete intellectual freedom.

This brings me back to my main point—namely, the essentially casual character of the English system of education. It seems to rest on the assumption that, if an undergraduate has not been out all night, if he gets up early in the morning, and if he does not leave town too often, he will have enough commonsense to make good use of his time. Nothing could be further from a rigid system of instruction!

The truth is that an Oxford education is not necessarily intellectual at all. It is a surprise to an American to find that the two chief features of his own system are almost non-existent here. Of "recitations" there seem to be none; lectures are generally ignored compared to those in an American University; they are hopelessly inferior—and even the lecturers don't seem to care!

Which leads me to remark that, whereas pure learning, or the accumulation of knowledge, may be more highly developed here, the art of teaching, or the communication of that knowledge, is not in the same class with that across the Atlantic. This may be one reason why so large a proportion of the men, who are not naturally of a scholarly bent, are driven to seek their education along other lines.

(Continued on next column.)

GOLD MINE MANAGED BY WHITE WOMAN.

IN THE HEART OF NEW GUINEA.

NEAR CANNIBAL COUNTRY.

A white woman has recently been managing a gold mine on her own in a district in New Guinea where no white woman has previously been and which is very close to the cannibal country.

She is Mrs. Doris Booth, the wife of Mr. Charles Booth, a Leeds man, who is the owner of a good deal of gold-bearing land in New Guinea. The Booths set off into the goldfields shortly after the war, when Mr. Booth, who was a lieutenant in the Australian Forces, was discharged. First they traded in copra, and then, tramped inland in search of gold. They staked a claim, and have had considerable success. Their claim on the Markham River at Biololo, near Morobe, is said to be worth £40,000, and they have shares in other gold undertakings.

Mrs. Booth managed a gold mine belonging to a neighbour while he went to the coast. She was four miles away from her husband, and the journey to the place took her across 7,000ft. high mountains.

Three Days To Go Six Miles.

Writing of her adventure, Mrs. Booth, who is an Australian girl, says:

"We are quite near the Paupan border and right in the centre of New Guinea. The natives are not civilised in these parts, so I always carry a revolver, and at nights never sleep without it. I have 23 'boys' sick. They always have something happening to them. Charles (her husband) is quite a distance from me. At least, he is about four miles away, but owing to the geographical nature of this place one does not consider the miles but the time it takes to cover the distance. At one point it takes three days to go six miles. All the way along one has to make bridges and leaders out of bush material. You think they will be there when you return, but a flood has probably swept them away. I have seen the rivers rise 20 feet in an hour."

Mrs. Booth found between four and five hundred ounces of gold while managing the claim.

10 YEARS FOR TRAPPING A GIRL.

Sentence of 10 years' penal servitude was passed by the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) at the Old Bailey on John Alexander Woodall, 34, traveller, for an offence against a girl.

It was stated that Woodall met a 17-years-old girl at a Kensington cafe. After several meetings he suggested a secret marriage and took her to a registry office. Leaving her outside, he returned with a paper bearing her name and his own and that of two other persons, and told her it was a marriage certificate. He rented a room and took the girl there as his wife.

Detective-Inspector Mallett said Woodall was a married man, his wife and two children living at Margate. He had engaged in a mail-order business, and the police had received many complaints from young women who had sent money for articles which were never supplied.

Intellectual Snobbery.

Paradoxically enough, this very fact leads me to my one serious indictment of English education—an indictment which may seem to contradict something I have just said. This very stress upon individual work tends, despite the popularity of athletics, to set the scholars too much apart as a class by themselves. This gives rise to an evil which is only too prevalent among students, and which, for want of a better name, I shall call "intellectual snobbery." This in turn leads, as men grow older, to that isolation of many of the more scholarly type, which, together with the excessive traditionalism of the place, makes Oxford such a stronghold of conservatism in every field.

It was one of the greatest of Oxford's own classic scholars who wrote: "Our great Universities are typical instances of the way in which prejudice and tradition may uphold methods of teaching and social habits which have ceased to have a reason for existence."

Whether the quest for truth will exert a stimulating influence that will ultimately burst the bonds of narrow conservatism, even at Oxford, time alone can show.

And so, if I am asked what I think of Oxford education, I shall reply that it is both the most casual and one of the most effective that I know; and, largely effective because it is so casual. Psychologists tell us that many of the finest things in the world are mental by-products—things which are not laboriously striven after, but which come slowly and imperceptibly, along hidden paths we know not of, until they have transformed our whole being and given us a new and a fresh outlook on life. One of the finest instances of this very thing is an Oxford education.

MAKING BRITAIN'S HOLLYWOOD.

WEMBLEY SCHEME GOING AHEAD.

AMERICAN METHODS CRITICISED.

More than a month ago the scheme to found a British Hollywood astonished the film world. Mr. Ralph I. Pugh, the leading spirit of the enterprise, had been working silently for some time before the details were made public, and he has been working ever since. Several impatient correspondents have asked what has become of British Incorporated Pictures, as the company is to be called. An enterprise of the vastness of this British Hollywood demands a deal of preparation and careful organisation.

Mr. Pugh, writes a correspondent to a London paper, convinced me the other day that the enterprise marches. I have seen the plan of the new part of the Wembley Exhibition buildings and ground which are in contemplation, and there is no doubt that it is a fine site for a film studio. The exhibition building itself, close to the north entrance, will be used, and will be divided in several studios and their necessary offices. The grounds to be bought also include a large section of the ornamental lake, which will be very useful for film purposes, and the electrical plant used for the lighting of the exhibition will be available.

Negotiations Going Through.

Negotiations have not quite gone through, but there is every reason to suppose that they will be successful. If, for any reason, they should not be, there will be no kind of difficulty in obtaining another convenient site. Incorporated British Pictures has definite assurance of obtaining the necessary capital, so my correspondents may possess their souls in patience in the knowledge that the enterprise will take shape.

Mr. Pugh wanted to speak to me about some strictures I made on the constitution of the Production Advisory Committee. He explained that the actors, actresses, managers, authors and artists, whose names were published, will not have anything to do with the practical production but will be called in to advise on details concerning which they are experts.

Special Advice.

Thus, if any ballet is to be arranged the advice of Mme. Karsavina will be asked, and so on. That will be all to the good, but I am personally by no means sure that the ideas of actors and stage people generally are of much value in the making of films. The technique of the two arts is very different, not only in acting, but in the management of crowds and spectacle. Perhaps a stage producer would pick up film technique quicker than a man who had had no experience either of film or the stage, but that is the only advantage he would have.

Mr. Pugh is off to America on business connected with British Incorporated Pictures, and he hopes to be able to announce some surprising arrangements.

Making Good Films.

I hope that when the company starts work there will be some kind of central intelligence in the studio. In American studios the choosing of subjects for films and their treatment is settled by several departments of experts. But, as far as I can ascertain, the scenario-writer has the final planning of the story and its treatment, and he is mainly inspired by box-office considerations.

That is probably why such stupid episodes, especially of comic-relief, are introduced into American films, and such absurd and quite unnecessary twists are given to quite straightforward stories. Apart from that, I never see a film which could not have been vastly improved by different titling, and by a little constructive criticism. Is there one man, or any body of men, in a film studio whose duty it is to supervise actually the making of a film from the very first? Directors are temperamental creatures and do not brook interference, but one sees evidence in many pictures that they have run away with the story and destroyed its proportions.

The Gallipoli Film.

Mr. A. C. Tinsdale, the producer of the Gallipoli film, informs me that it was not possible to reconstruct the Gallipoli campaign on the scale of the "Mons" or "Ypres" films, but that the picture has been based on the actual authentic scenes. By the inclusion of 2,000 feet of Turkish troops in action on the peninsula he has tried to show the type of fighting man against whom we had to contend.

At a later date Mr. Tinsdale hopes to produce "The Immortal Gamble" from Commander Stewart's book, on a more elaborate scale. Sir Ian Hamilton has expressed much interest in the making of a film which would reconstruct the landing and fighting on the peninsula.

CUT DOWN THE NAVY!

EXPERT'S STARTLING
ADVICE TO THE
ADMIRALTY.ABOLISH MEDITERRANEAN
FLEET.

What will the Board of Admiralty think of Mr. Hector C. Bywater's new book, "Navies and Nations," (Constable, 12s.), asks the *Evening Standard* Naval Correspondent.

It does not disclose any vital national secrets. That is not what may worry My Lords Commissioners. But it is the most outspokenly critical work on the present naval situation that any one has ventured to offer to the world, and coming as it does just on the eve of the Tripartite Naval Disarmament Conference at Geneva, it is a most informative chart of the shoal water into which Britain may easily be navigated.

Certain To Be Out-Distanced.
Mr. Bywater reviews the whole world's post-war naval activities. He adduces the evidence and then comes to this conclusion:—

Our true interest lies in promoting the cause of naval restriction by every means at our command. It is obviously better to have the entire naval position stabilised by international agreement—provided that can be done without prohibitive sacrifices on our part—than to enter on a new era of competitive shipbuilding in which we are virtually certain to be out-distanced sooner or later.

Mr. Bywater comes to other conclusions, on what may be called subsidiary matters, that are equally startling to British opinion. He reviews our naval strength as it can exist under present financial conditions, and he finds that so long as our Navy is restricted to a One-Power standard we shall do well to eschew strategic plans which connote a Two-Power standard of strength.

In other words, we cannot maintain a European Naval Force and a Far Eastern Naval Force with a One-Power Navy. Either our European interests must be left to take care of themselves.

No Mediterranean Fleet?
And Mr. Bywater condemns, by inference, though not in so many words, the maintenance under present day conditions, of a British Mediterranean Fleet. He points out that the Mediterranean Powers may not be benevolently neutral in time of war, and that, consequently, the route through the Suez Canal may be impossible, owing to threats to our mercantile marine throughout the inland sea. A sounder plan, it is contended, would be to prepare an alternative line of communications via the Cape of Good Hope, which, although much longer, would be safe from serious molestation.

That is a thought that has probably struck few Englishmen before. But it is one that, once you confront it, does give very serious pause.

A Far Eastern Rival.
On the question of the material of modern navies, Mr. Bywater is probably unrivalled among British naval students to-day. And it is disquieting to find him even mildly critical of British post-war design. His criticisms of our two new battleships, the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, tally with those of other students. We have yet to be satisfied that the innovations can be justified. But in other respects his conclusions are startling, particularly his assertion that "Japanese naval architects in recent years have shown more enterprise in man-of-war design than their Western confreres."

When you read carefully, the array of evidence that he brings together before uttering his judgments, however, it is difficult to controvert him.

SIR HALL CAINE ATTACKS
MODERN DRAMA."AN UTTERLY INSINCERE
AND IMPURE THING."

Strong criticisms of the modern drama were made in a letter from Sir Hall Caine, read at the annual luncheon of the Theatrical Managers' Association at the Royal Adelaide Gallery, Strand.

"I go to the theatre very little in these days," the letter read, "but I am compelled to read about the current drama in the newspapers. I am not surprised that the provincial manager suffers heavily, both in purse and in prestige, from the utterly insincere and impure thing that now, too infrequently, goes by the name of drama."

"I am sure the great public in the provinces does not want this kind of muck-raking, and I should have rejoiced in an opportunity to join you in protest against the dramatic fare you are compelled to offer to your patrons. I heartily hope to see a return to the simple, national, and wholesome drama of the much-decried past."

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per m.s. *Fulda*, on June 24th:—
Mr. O. van Steenberg, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. A. Butt, Mr. Run Chap. Ac. Mr. J. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McPherson, Mr. O. G. Ostermayr, Mrs. F. G. Krauss, Dorothea Krauss, Miss C. T. Katsuki, Miss Beatrice Krauss, Dr. Theodor Nagel, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oldt, and three children; Mr. Marcus den Boer, Miss Hedwig Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Snow, Mrs. W. Patten, and Mr. J. Murno.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Mantua*, on June 25th, from Shanghai:—Mr. J. D. Arthur, Miss A. Baxter, Master H. L. Brewer, Mr. S. G. Ball, Mr. J. T. C. Crawley, 2nd Lt. J. D. Cinch, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Chigzin, Mr. Cholmondeley, Mr. P. F. Douglas, Capt. R. S. Dickie, Mrs. H. A. Diment, Mr. R. Dulton, Mr. D. Essofally, Mr. W. T. Fulstow, Comdr. W. H. G. Fallowfield, R.N., Mr. S. C. Farran, Mr. H. J. B. Freer, Miss Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Gladunoff-Raisky, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. W. A. Hawkes, Miss M. Hall, Master A. Hall, Mr. Kenneth Ho, Miss M. S. Hall, Miss J. D. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Hepworth and infant, Mrs. Jones, Mr. J. Kozuma, Mr. L. A. Lyall, Mrs. M. P. Landale, Miss N. B. Lindsay, Mr. L. L. Laurence, Master C. Leggett, Mrs. King Fang Lio, two Misses Lio, Miss K. L. Lio, two Misses Lio, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Marshall, Miss H. Murray, Master Murray, Miss Murray, Master Murray, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Miss M. Mandelkoff, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, and child and infant, Miss E. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. N. Ogden, Miss A. Ogden and infant and Amah, Mr. A. Payne, Miss E. A. Potapoff, Miss E. Quick, Miss G. Rugg, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Robinson, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. T. F. Raievsky, Capt. V. A. Strallen, Capt. C. B. L. Stringer, Mrs. Scarlett and infant, Miss A. P. Thomson, Mr. W. Warner, Mrs. A. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Woodham, Mr. S. Woods, and Mr. P. T. Wang.

From Hong Kong:—Mr. C. P. Armstrong, Lieut. E. L. Bailey, R.N., Mr. W. J. Benoy, Mr. W. E. Blackman, Miss M. Blackman, Mr. K. Blight, Mrs. Bromfield, and infant, Mr. E. W. Brown, Mr. P. D. Brown, Miss P. W. Brown, Mr. R. Burns, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cardwell, Master G. C. Cardwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Chambers, Mrs. H. R. Cleland, Paym. Comdr. W. H. Coomber, R.N., Mrs. D. D. Craddock, Miss P. M. Craddock, Master F. K. Craddock, Mrs. M. Dallin, Miss I. E. P. Dallin, Mrs. E. R. Dovey, Miss M. Dovey, Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Drake, R.N., Mr. R. C. M. Duckworth, Mr. C. T. Frayn, Mr. F. T. Gale, Miss M. Gilchrist, Miss H. T. Gilroy, Miss H. Johnson, Miss K. Johnson, Mr. A. P. Kirp, Mrs. R. F. Lankester, and infant, Master H. Lankester, Miss S. E. Law, Mr. E. Lesage, Mrs. F. M. Lloyd, Mr. J. G. Long, Mr. J. O. Mansell, Mr. C. M. Martin, Mr. T. Mashford, Mr. J. McKelvie, Mr. E. B. Mitchell, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. P. C. Mosley, Mrs. M. Nolan, Miss B. Nolan, Mr. G. A. F. Norfolk, Mr. A. Oliver, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. C. F. Rawnsley, Mr. H. S. Reynolds, Pay Sub-Lieut. W. A. Rhind, R.N., Lieut. R. Rhys-Jones, R.N., Mr. H. Le F. Richards, Miss E. M. Robertson, Mrs. C. P. Ross, Miss J. Ross, Mr. A. E. Saunders, Mr. F. Simmonds, Mr. J. Snowball, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Snuggs, Mr. T. A. Strong, Mr. N. V. Thew, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Warren, Mr. A. J. Wheelton, and Mr. W. O. Wong.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Mantua*, on June 25th, from Shanghai:—Mr. J. D. Arthur, Miss A. Baxter, Master H. L. Brewer, Mr. S. G. Ball, Mr. J. T. C. Crawley, 2nd Lt. J. D. Cinch, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Chigzin, Mr. Cholmondeley, Mr. P. F. Douglas, Capt. R. S. Dickie, Mrs. H. A. Diment, Mr. R. Dulton, Mr. D. Essofally, Mr. W. T. Fulstow, Comdr. W. H. G. Fallowfield, R.N., Mr. S. C. Farran, Mr. H. J. B. Freer, Miss Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Gladunoff-Raisky, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. W. A. Hawkes, Miss M. Hall, Master A. Hall, Mr. Kenneth Ho, Miss M. S. Hall, Miss J. D. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Hepworth and infant, Mrs. Jones, Mr. J. Kozuma, Mr. L. A. Lyall, Mrs. M. P. Landale, Miss N. B. Lindsay, Mr. L. L. Laurence, Master C. Leggett, Mrs. King Fang Lio, two Misses Lio, Miss K. L. Lio, two Misses Lio, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Marshall, Miss H. Murray, Master Murray, Miss Murray, Master Murray, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Miss M. Mandelkoff, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, and child and infant, Miss E. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. N. Ogden, Miss A. Ogden and infant and Amah, Mr. A. Payne, Miss E. A. Potapoff, Miss E. Quick, Miss G. Rugg, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Robinson, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. T. F. Raievsky, Capt. V. A. Strallen, Capt. C. B. L. Stringer, Mrs. Scarlett and infant, Miss A. P. Thomson, Mr. W. Warner, Mrs. A. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Woodham, Mr. S. Woods, and Mr. P. T. Wang.

From Hong Kong:—Mr. C. P. Armstrong, Lieut. E. L. Bailey, R.N., Mr. W. J. Benoy, Mr. W. E. Blackman, Miss M. Blackman, Mr. K. Blight, Mrs. Bromfield, and infant, Mr. E. W. Brown, Mr. P. D. Brown, Miss P. W. Brown, Mr. R. Burns, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cardwell, Master G. C. Cardwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Chambers, Mrs. H. R. Cleland, Paym. Comdr. W. H. Coomber, R.N., Mrs. D. D. Craddock, Miss P. M. Craddock, Master F. K. Craddock, Mrs. M. Dallin, Miss I. E. P. Dallin, Mrs. E. R. Dovey, Miss M. Dovey, Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Drake, R.N., Mr. R. C. M. Duckworth, Mr. C. T. Frayn, Mr. F. T. Gale, Miss M. Gilchrist, Miss H. T. Gilroy, Miss H. Johnson, Miss K. Johnson, Mr. A. P. Kirp, Mrs. R. F. Lankester, and infant, Master H. Lankester, Miss S. E. Law, Mr. E. Lesage, Mrs. F. M. Lloyd, Mr. J. G. Long, Mr. J. O. Mansell, Mr. C. M. Martin, Mr. T. Mashford, Mr. J. McKelvie, Mr. E. B. Mitchell, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. P. C. Mosley, Mrs. M. Nolan, Miss B. Nolan, Mr. G. A. F. Norfolk, Mr. A. Oliver, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. C. F. Rawnsley, Mr. H. S. Reynolds, Pay Sub-Lieut. W. A. Rhind, R.N., Lieut. R. Rhys-Jones, R.N., Mr. H. Le F. Richards, Miss E. M. Robertson, Mrs. C. P. Ross, Miss J. Ross, Mr. A. E. Saunders, Mr. F. Simmonds, Mr. J. Snowball, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Snuggs, Mr. T. A. Strong, Mr. N. V. Thew, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Warren, Mr. A. J. Wheelton, and Mr. W. O. Wong.

From Hong Kong:—Mr. C. P. Armstrong, Lieut. E. L. Bailey, R.N., Mr. W. J. Benoy, Mr. W. E. Blackman, Miss M. Blackman, Mr. K. Blight, Mrs. Bromfield, and infant, Mr. E. W. Brown, Mr. P. D. Brown, Miss P. W. Brown, Mr. R. Burns, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cardwell, Master G. C. Cardwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Chambers, Mrs. H. R. Cleland, Paym. Comdr. W. H. Coomber, R.N., Mrs. D. D. Craddock, Miss P. M. Craddock, Master F. K. Craddock, Mrs. M. Dallin, Miss I. E. P. Dallin, Mrs. E. R. Dovey, Miss M. Dovey, Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Drake, R.N., Mr. R. C. M. Duckworth, Mr. C. T. Frayn, Mr. F. T. Gale, Miss M. Gilchrist, Miss H. T. Gilroy, Miss H. Johnson, Miss K. Johnson, Mr. A. P. Kirp, Mrs. R. F. Lankester, and infant, Master H. Lankester, Miss S. E. Law, Mr. E. Lesage, Mrs. F. M. Lloyd, Mr. J. G. Long, Mr. J. O. Mansell, Mr. C. M. Martin, Mr. T. Mashford, Mr. J. McKelvie, Mr. E. B. Mitchell, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. P. C. Mosley, Mrs. M. Nolan, Miss B. Nolan, Mr. G. A. F. Norfolk, Mr. A. Oliver, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. C. F. Rawnsley, Mr. H. S. Reynolds, Pay Sub-Lieut. W. A. Rhind, R.N., Lieut. R. Rhys-Jones, R.N., Mr. H. Le F. Richards, Miss E. M. Robertson, Mrs. C. P. Ross, Miss J. Ross, Mr. A. E. Saunders, Mr. F. Simmonds, Mr. J. Snowball, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Snuggs, Mr. T. A. Strong, Mr. N. V. Thew, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Warren, Mr. A. J. Wheelton, and Mr. W. O. Wong.

From Hong Kong:—Mr. C. P. Armstrong, Lieut. E. L. Bailey, R.N., Mr. W. J. Benoy, Mr. W. E. Blackman, Miss M. Blackman, Mr. K. Blight, Mrs. Bromfield, and infant, Mr. E. W. Brown, Mr. P. D. Brown, Miss P. W. Brown, Mr. R. Burns, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cardwell, Master G. C. Cardwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Chambers, Mrs. H. R. Cleland, Paym. Comdr. W. H. Coomber, R.N., Mrs. D. D. Craddock, Miss P. M. Craddock, Master F. K. Craddock, Mrs. M. Dallin, Miss I. E. P. Dallin, Mrs. E. R. Dovey, Miss M. Dovey, Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Drake, R.N., Mr. R. C. M. Duckworth, Mr. C. T. Frayn, Mr. F. T. Gale, Miss M. Gilchrist, Miss H. T. Gilroy, Miss H. Johnson, Miss K. Johnson, Mr. A. P. Kirp, Mrs. R. F. Lankester, and infant, Master H. Lankester, Miss S. E. Law, Mr. E. Lesage, Mrs. F. M. Lloyd, Mr. J. G. Long, Mr. J. O. Mansell, Mr. C. M. Martin, Mr. T. Mashford, Mr. J. McKelvie, Mr. E. B. Mitchell, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. P. C. Mosley, Mrs. M. Nolan, Miss B. Nolan, Mr. G. A. F. Norfolk, Mr. A. Oliver, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. C. F. Rawnsley, Mr. H. S. Reynolds, Pay Sub-Lieut. W. A. Rhind, R.N., Lieut. R. Rhys-Jones, R.N., Mr. H. Le F. Richards, Miss E. M. Robertson, Mrs. C. P. Ross, Miss J. Ross, Mr. A. E. Saunders, Mr. F. Simmonds, Mr. J. Snowball, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Snuggs, Mr. T. A. Strong, Mr. N. V. Thew, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Warren, Mr. A. J. Wheelton, and Mr. W. O. Wong.

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HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 26th.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.65	29.66	29.65
Temperature...	89	83	91
Humidity...	70	82	64
Wind—			
Direction...	SW	WSW	W
Force...	3	1	2
Weather...
Rain...	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 56a: 80
Lowest open-air Temperature, 26th: 88

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; E=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 27th to July 3rd, 1927.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week	Date	Month	Time	Days of Week	Date	Month	Time
Mon.	27	h. m.	6 55	h. m.	11 57	27	2 7
Tues.	28	h. m.	7 24	h. m.	12 28	28	2 9
Wed.	29	h. m.	7 53	h. m.	1 00	29	2 10
Thur.	30	h. m.	8 22	h. m.	1 30	30	2 11
Fri.	1	h. m.	8 51	h. m.	2 00	1	2 12
Sat.	2	h. m.	9 20	h. m.	2 30	2	2 13
Sun.	3	h. m.	9 49	h. m.	3 00	3	2 14

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM
VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "GLEN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st July, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 30th June, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5068]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "SPHINX."

BRINGING CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, &c.
Also CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, LA PALICE COGNAC, &c.
Ex S.S. "JEAN DOUBLET" and CARGO FROM LA PALICE, COGNAC, &c.
Ex S.S. "MEINAM"

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent to me on or before Thursday, the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 27th June, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent, Hong Kong, 21st June, 1927. [5056]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSA-
GERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "YANG-TSE"

BRINGING CARGO FROM DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent to me on or before Thursday, the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 27th June, 1927.

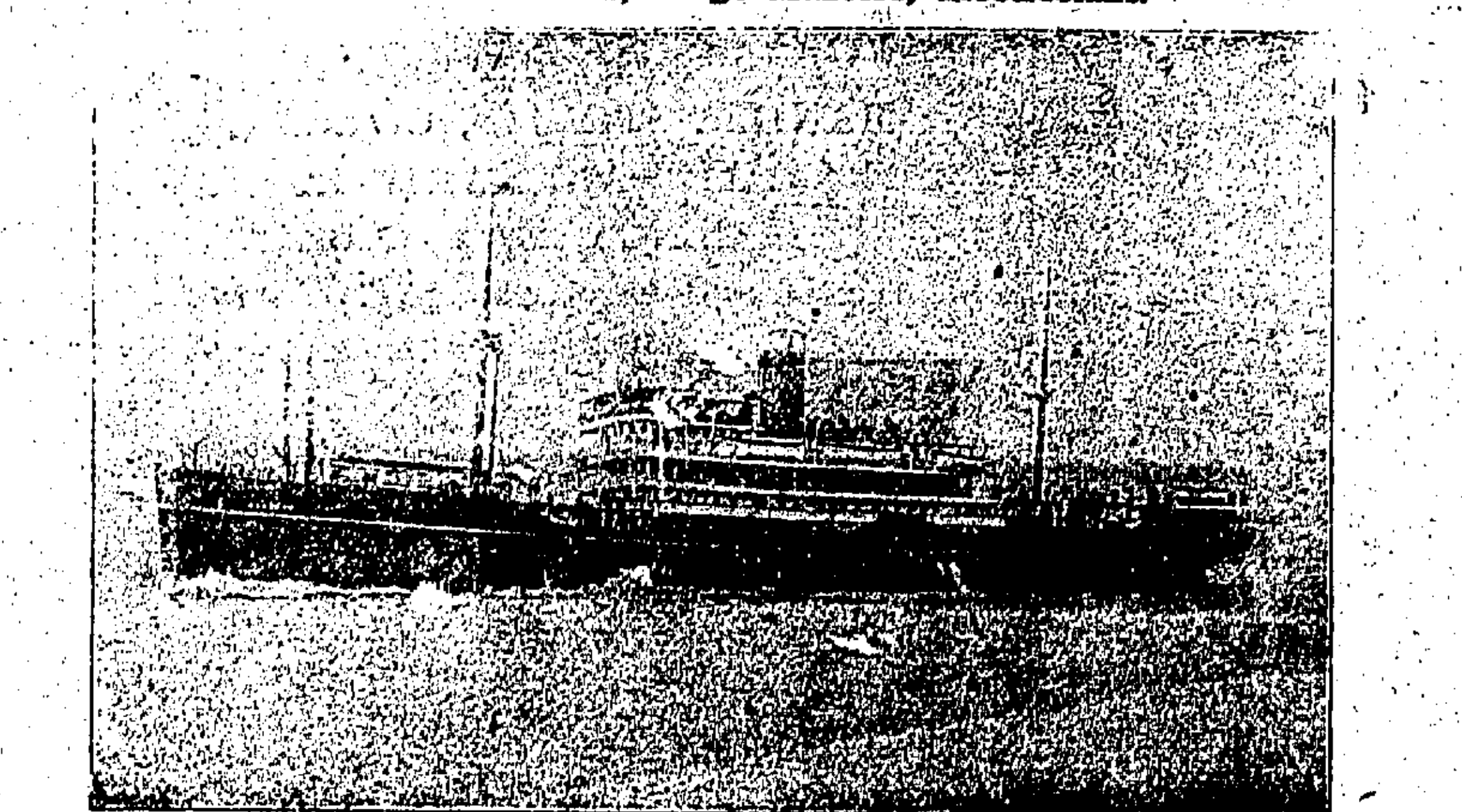
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent, Hong Kong, 21st June, 1927. [5060]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

N. Y. K.

REDUCED FARES
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From 15th JUNE to 14th SEPTEMBER

FIRST CLASS ONLY

HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI AND RETURN	H \$120
" " NAGASAKI " " "	H \$105
" " MOI " " "	H \$100
" " KOBE " " "	H \$210
" " YOKOHAMA " " "	H \$235

Available for 3 Months for Date of Issue. Stop-overs at all Ports of Call. Rail Tickets between Ports in Japan in lieu of Steamer Tickets.

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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
s/s "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" ... 4th July.

s.s. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 22nd July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (MAIL SERVICE)

Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS A	20th May	21st June	8th July
SPHINX A	20th May	21st June	19th July
PAUL LECAT A	3rd June	19th July	2nd Aug.
AMAZONE B	17th June	19th July	16th Aug.
CHENONCEAUX B	1st July	2nd Aug.	30th Sept.
ATHOS II A	29th July	30th Aug.	27th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class 1st Class...£ 99. 0d. 0d. B Class 1st Class...£ 85. 0s. 0d.
Steamers 2nd ...£ 70. 0d. 0d. SYMARS 2nd ...£ 61. 0s. 0d.
Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).

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Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING,
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. 13

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "HELENUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Godowns.

The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 24th June.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to the Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th July or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [5069]

24th June, 1927.

H

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 27th June, 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 27th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 28th June, 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 28th June, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 30th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	On 30th June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SZECHUEN"		On 2nd July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHWANG & DALNY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd July, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th July, 4 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To \$60 SINGLE AND \$90 RETURN.

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STEAMER	DEPART HONG KONG ON OR ABOUT	ARRIVE SYDNEY ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	8th July	15th July
CHANGTE	9th August	16th August
TAIPING	8th September	15th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER"	Via Suez Canal	14th July.
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	31st July.
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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

June 24th.
Lion, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. J. Larter, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.
Mantua, British str., 10,046 tons, Capt. G. G. Randell, from Yokohama, which port she left on June 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Sanjin Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. J. Ikenaga, from Keelung, which port she left on June 21st, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B30.—M.B.K.
Tayama Maru, Japanese str., 4,273 tons, Capt. M. Tsai, from Newport and Manila. The latter port she left on June 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25.—N.Y.K.
Yanoo, Chinese str., 604 tons, Capt. L. Jack, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C25.—Wai Hing S.S. Co.
Yuen Sang, British str., 1,953 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Haiphong, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B23.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

June 25th.
Borneo, British str., 1,296 tons, Capt. R. A. Prichard, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19.—Shun Tai S.S. Co.
Changin, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. W. Solo, from Bangkok and Kohsichang. The latter port she left on June 19th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A29.—Kin Cheong Lee.
Clara Jensen, Danish str., 1,173 tons, Capt. J. Davidson, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—Jensen & Co.
Fingul, Norwegian str., 1,243 tons, Capt. N. Bull Melsom, from Sama Bay and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at Yau-mai.—Thoresen & Co.
Ming Sang, British str., Capt. W. W. Hipkin, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Pharang, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. J. Bruhu, from Kihon and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B48.—Chau Yue Teng.
Prosper, Norwegian str., 1,376 tons, Capt. E. D. Knutsen, from Saigon, which port she left on June 22nd, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Fau Yuen Hong.
Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. W. T. Hodge, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.
Soochow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. D. Fraser, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27.—B. & S.
Tai Bank Sing, Chinese str., 1,406 tons, Capt. H. Madsen, from Saigon, which port she left on June 20th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—Hock Guan Hong.

Tjikembang, Dutch str., 5,028 tons, Capt. F. P. Schatzenburg, from Sourabaya and Batavia. The latter port she left on June 18th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy A5.—J.C.J.L.
Wingwo Chinese str., 503 tons, Capt. I. A. de Lemos, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at Saikong Wharf.—Yew Kee Co.

June 26th.
Hatching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. A. H. Stewart, from Fochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Teau, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. E. H. Histed, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—B. & S.
Tirpitz, German str., 5,012 tons, Capt. W. Paschender, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 21st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—Jensen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 25th.
Anking, for Swatow.
Dankin, for Singapore.
Dengyung, for Hoihow.
Fingul, for Whampoa.
Hoihow, for Swatow.
Hoihow, for Bangkok.
Hoihow, for Canton.
Hoihow, for Pakhoi.
Kaito Maru, for Swatow.
Mantua, for Singapore.
Sanjin Maru, for Canton.
Salviken, for Saigon.
Tirpitz, for Manila.
Tonken, for Haiphong.
Tayama Maru, for Shanghai.
Tak Sing, for Autau.
Yu Sang, for Canton.
June 26th.
Hellas, for Swatow.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JUNE, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
June 27th	5.40 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
" 28th	5.41 "	7.11 "
" 29th	5.41 "	7.11 "
" 30th	5.41 "	7.11 "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adras (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.
Amazon (M.M.), due July 19th.
Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.
Asafura (E. & A.), due July 4th.
Asato Prince (Prince Line), due July 2nd.
Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.
Benares (Swedish East Asiatic), due to-morrow.
Chenonceau (M.M.), due August 2nd.
D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.
Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due this morning.
Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.
Izion (Blue Funnel), due July 11th.
Kashya (P. & O.), due July 7th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.
Khiva (P. & O.), due September 1st.

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"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Tuesday, July 5th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, July 19th
PRESIDENT MADISON ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th
PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
June 29	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 1	1st C'brg-S'mptn Aug. 7
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 10	10 C'brg-S'mptn Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 16	16 C'brg-S'mptn Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	20 C'brg-S'mptn Aug. 20
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	24 C'brg-S'mptn Aug. 28
Aug. 3	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 9	9 C'brg-S'mptn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 16	16 C'brg-S'mptn Sept. 16
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 23	23 C'brg-S'mptn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 27	27 C'brg-S'mptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 7	7 C'brg-S'mptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 10	10 C'brg-S'mptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	15 C'brg-S'mptn Oct. 21

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Tuesday, June 28th, midnight
PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, July 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Wednesday, July 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ-PORT SAID-ALEXANDRIA-NAPLES-GENOA-MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, July 5th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES ... Tuesday, July 19th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... June 27th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... July 5th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GRANT ... July 13th, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... July 19th, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES ... July 27th, 8.00 a.m.

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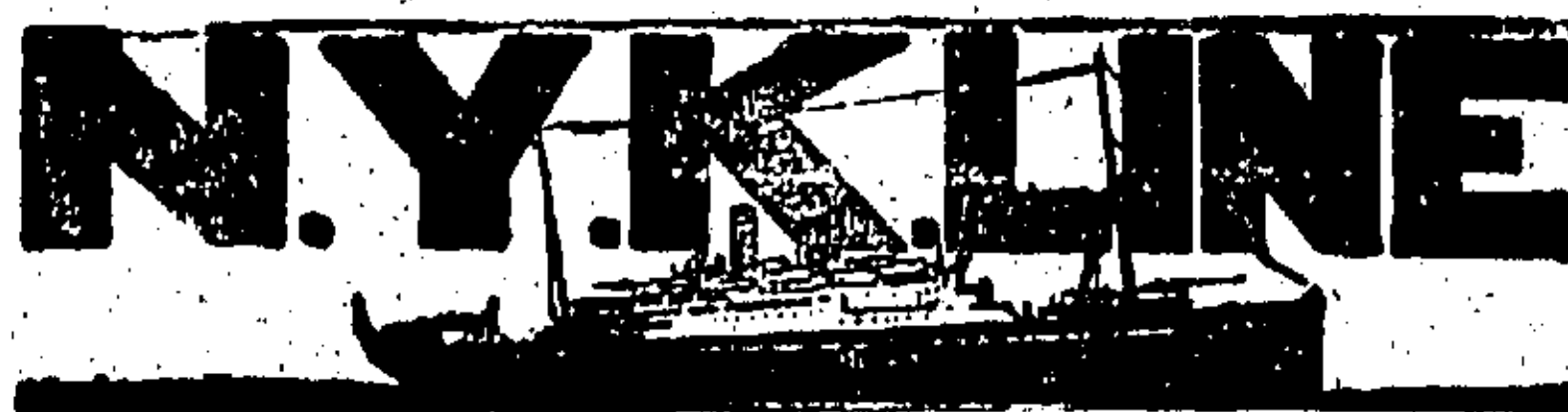
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

* KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June, at 10 a.m.
* SHINYO MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Tuesday, 12th July, at 9 a.m.
* SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
* Calls Keelung & Los Angeles.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

* FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
* HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.
* HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 30th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

* AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
* MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

* GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 29th June
* TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

* RAKUYO MARU ... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

* KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 9th July

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

* TAKAKA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June
* BENGA MARU ... Thursday, 21st July

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

* DELAGOA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th July

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

* HAKODATE MARU ... Friday, 1st July
* OXYLON MARU ... Friday, 8th July

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 22nd July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* KITATO MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June
* NAGANO MARU ... Friday, 1st July
* HARUNA MARU ... Monday, 11th July

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

Shipping News Week-End Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

FIGURES FOR SATURDAY AND YESTERDAY.

FAIR BUT NOT LARGE CARGOES.

Cargoes imported into the Colony during the week-end were fair, but not by any means large. On Saturday they were low, but improved yesterday. On the other hand, through freights were heavy on Saturday, and were down yesterday.

Saturday's shipping return for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. showed that there were 8,342 tons of cargo imported into Hong Kong for that period, with 367 tons only in two British bottoms. Eight vessels of other flags brought in 7,975 tons. The best individual returns were 1,200 tons, 1,000 tons and 1,708 tons of general in French, Dutch and Japanese ships, and 2,000 tons of coal divided equally between two Japanese steamers.

Through freights totalled 28,108 tons, with cargoes ranging from 2,000 tons to over 8,000 tons. The best returns were 8,340 tons and 6,500 tons.

Arrivals for the period under review numbered 13, and departures 11. The total number of vessels in port on Saturday numbered 62, of which 22 were British.

Yesterday's Returns.

Freight returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that 14,700 tons of cargo had been discharged in the Colony, of which 5,460 were British. Through cargoes were actually less than the imports—a total of 5,700 tons of which 2,300 tons were British.

The British steamer *Yuen Sang* discharged 3,010 tons of rice and general in the port, and the Chinese *Tai Fook Sing*, 2,200 tons of rice. These were the heaviest cargoes. Among miscellaneous cargoes were 1,850 tons of rice for Hong Kong by the Norwegian steamer *Prosper*; 3,010 tons of rice and general for Hong Kong by the British steamer *Yuen Sang*; 2,100 tons rice and general by the British s.s. *Borneo*; 3,400 tons of salt for other ports in the Norwegian *Fingal*; 95 tons of teakwood for other ports on the Danish s.s. *Clara Jensen*; and 2,200 tons of rice for Hong Kong by the Chinese steamer *Tai Fook Sing*. There were 13 arrivals and 12 departures:—

S.S. *Ninan* (British) from Shanghai, 1,000 tons general cargo for other ports.

S.S. *Yuen Sang* (British) from Haiphong, 3,010 tons rice and general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Borneo* (British) from Hong Kong, 2,100 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Shantung* (British) from Canton, 250 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Soochow* (British) from Swatow, 350 tons general for Hong Kong; 1,050 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Prosper* (Norwegian) from Saigon, 1,850 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Fingal* (Norwegian) from Hoihow, 3,400 tons general cargo for other ports.

S.S. *Clara Jensen* (Danish) from Hoihow, 1,979 tons general for Hong Kong; 95 tons teakwood for other ports.

(Continued on next column.)

WATERFRONT NEWS

GOOD BOOKINGS ON "MANTUA."

FLEET GOING NORTH.

(BY LONGSHOREMAN.)

The P. & O. s.s. *Mantua* arrived in port from the North during the week-end, and had on board a total of 103 passengers, of whom 25 disembarked at this port, leaving 83 in transit. Added to this number when the vessel sailed from Hong Kong on Saturday for Europe and London were 70 passengers embarking this port.

Fleet Movements.

It is understood that the Fleet, or the greater part of it in port, will leave for the North to-day. The light cruiser *Caradoc* is shortly leaving Hong Kong, and has been replaced by H.M.S. *Curlew*, which arrived at the beginning of last week under the command of Capt. A. H. Taylor, R.N. The *Curlew* was on the China Station some years ago with the *Carlisle* and *Curlew*, and she brought out the few crew for the *Delhi* last week. The *Caradoc* will take home the paid-off crew of the *Delhi*. H.M.S. *Calliope* is also understood to be coming to the China Station.

The New Admiralty Tug.

Reference was made last week to the arrival of the new Admiralty tug for this port, the *Alliance*, which came in last Tuesday. Generally fair weather was encountered on the voyage. The itinerary of the *Alliance* from Chatham was Devonport, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Sabang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong.

Gone Home.

Mr. E. Learge, late third officer of H.M.R.F.A. *Belgo*, left the Colony on Saturday for Home on the P. & O. s.s. *Mantua*. His post has been taken over by Mr. Edwards, who arrived on the *Alliance* last week.

Fire Officer's Son.

Among the crew of the *Gleniffer*, arriving on Friday, was Mr. J. Brooks, son of Mr. H. T. Brooks, Supt. of the Hong Kong Fire Brigade. Mr. Brooks is now a cadet in the service of the Glen Line.

Deck Passengers.

The total number of Asiatic-deck passengers coming into the Colony on Saturday was 721, 460 of these were on the s.s. *Hin Yang* (British) from Singapore. Yesterday the total number was 973.

S.S. *Chang Tai* (Chinese) from Kowloon, 3,360 bags of meal and rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tai Fook Sing* (Chinese) from Saigon, 2,200 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Phonang* (Chinese) from Hoihow, 1,800 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tak Hing* (Chinese) from Autan, 138 packages and 5,230 piculs general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Hing Wo* (Chinese) from Port Bayard, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.

Death On Board.

The master of the British steamer *Hin Yang* from Singapore reports the death of a Chinese on board from beri-beri.

Marine Court.

At the Marine Court on Saturday, the mistress of a cargo boat was fined \$5, or two days' in default, for moving outside of five others, alongside the s.s. *Derwent*.

Shipping Casualties.

The Liverpool Underwriters' Association reports that during the month of February 21 steam and motor vessels aggregating 46,955 gross tons (of which four of 6,833 tons gross were British) were totally lost, as against 23 vessels of 40,303 tons in February, 1926, and eleven vessels of 22,214 tons in the same month of 1925. The partial losses during February this year were also unusually heavy, being 701, as compared with 690 in February last year, 617 in February, 1926, and 637 in the same month of 1921.

California Port Scheme.

A scheme is under consideration for the development of a port at the city of Stockton (Cal) on lines similar to those at the port of Houston. With this end in view, a large delegation, representing Stockton, has recently visited Houston for the purpose of making inquiries into the conditions surrounding the operation of that port. Stockton is situated a few miles up the San Joaquin River, and it is the intention of the commercial interests there to develop this river mouth into a deep ship channel.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

North Wall Basin, *Delhi*; South Wall Basin, *Ladybird*; East Wall Basin, *Marazion*, *Cicula*, S/Ms. L.15, L.19; South Arm, *Curlew*; West Wall Dock, *Wishart*, *Wolverine*; In Dock, *Wanderer*, S/Ms. L.2, L.3; Taikoo Dock, *Fozglove*, *Aphis*; No. 1 Buoy, *Hermes*; No. 5 Buoy, *Hawkins*; No. 7 Buoy, *Paradise*; No. 8 Buoy, *Titanica*; No. 12 Buoy, *Bluebell*; No. 18 Buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 25 Buoy, *Khariki*; No. 42 Buoy, *Maine*; Kowloon Anchorage, *Forlorn*. Foreign Men-of-War, Portuguese, *Patric* and French *Argus*.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* is due here at 7 a.m. to-day and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf. She will leave for Manila tomorrow (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. The N.D.L. s.s. *Trier* left Manila on Saturday and will arrive here this (Monday) evening. She will sail for Shanghai, Taku, Dairen and Taigang tomorrow morning. The E. & A. s.s. *St. Albans* left Moji for this port on the afternoon of the 24th inst., and is due here on the 29th, at about daylight. The P. & O. s.s. *Morea*, from Hong Kong, arrived at Marseilles on June 24th, at 6 a.m. The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Calcutta* arrived at Marseilles on June 21st. The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Idomeus* arrived at London on June 18th. The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Mene-tana* arrived at Liverpool on June 18th. The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Tener* arrived at Boston on June 10th and at New York on June 13th. The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Lorenzo* arrived at New York on June 11th.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,135	9th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"ALIPPORE"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,953	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	3rd July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TAKLIWA"	7,836	23rd July	do.
"TILAWA"	10,005	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ANAFURA"	6,000	29th July	do.
"TANLA"	6,256	2nd Sept.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

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The E. & A. Branch Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TILAWA"	10,006	2nd July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"ANAFURA"	6,000	5th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NOVARA"	6,323	7th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	8th July	do.
"TARA"	6,322	13th July	Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANLA"	6,256	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	18th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	16th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,114	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

* Will not take passengers northwards.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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m.v. "BENARES"	5th July
m.v. "NANKING"	8th August
			1st September

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

m.v. "BENARES"	Loading about
m.v. "NANKING"	29th June
			22nd July

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